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The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,052 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1887.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	TUESDAY.
*L KAISAR-I-HIND	7013	700	E. G. Stead	26th July.
—CATHAY	2983	503	E. Asdown	2nd Aug.
*L PARRAMATTA	5179	900	R. G. Murray	9th "
M SIAM	3 41	500	W. D. Worcester	16th "
*L CARTHAGE	5013	1000	G. N. Hector	23rd "
—ASSAM	3038	520	W. A. Wheler	30th "

* The 2nd Saloon accommodation of these vessels has been rearranged and fitted with every comfort including 2 berthed cabins.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route and names registered for places in the sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back via Taranto, Naples, Rome and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 2 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

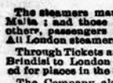
STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
PESHAWUR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	22nd July
BRINDISI	3511	550	A. W. Adamson	5th August.
BOKHARA	2414	500	C. R. Edwards	19th "
HYDASPES	2934	550	G. Scrivener	2nd Sept.

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, July 11, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 310.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 330.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,003	800	14th Aug.	29 Sept.
R. RUBATTINO	5,011	803	28th Aug.	13th Oct.
D BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Sept.	1st Nov.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK (including Railway Journey) via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	4,030	14th July.
BISAGNO	4,003	6th August.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agen s
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 12, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

BI-MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1887.
MEDUSA	E. Perini	3,500	550	20th July.
ORION	G. Mattiazzi	3,500	550	7th August.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

From this date through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1887.
ELEKTRA	P. Morsa	4200	600	20th July.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, June 14, 1887.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY OF CANTERBURY," 3,212 Tons, Captain A. B. Gray, will sail for LIVERPOOL on or about 20th August.

This steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. 2 Berth Cabins, Baths, Punkahs and every Comfort for First Class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 29th June 1887. Agents.

NOTICE.

THE s.s. "METHLEY HALL" will sail for LIVERPOOL direct, on or about the 23rd July. She has good accommodation for a limited number of passengers.
For further particulars please apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO GENOA DIRECT.

THE splendid passenger steamer CLAN BUCHANAN, 300 tons, Captain MILLAR, will leave Bombay for Genoa direct, on or about the 27th July.
The Saloon and Cabinets are all on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for comfort.
For cabin plans, rates of passages, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes Streets, Bombay, July 16th, 1887.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE BOMBAY.

Copies can be had at the
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on FRIDAY, 22nd July 1887, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on MONDAY, 25th July, (on arrival of Outward English Mails) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 20th July, at 5 noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on TUESDAY, the 11th August, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "HENZADA," 1,978 tons, on SATURDAY, 30th July, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, July 19, 1887. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—
ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.
Through Bookings to London *at lowest rates*. Quotations and every information re Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 200 Hotels.
Cook's Traveller's Gazette, yearly Subscription Rs. 3, with the Howard Vincent Map of the World (Just published).

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, FORT.
CALCUTTA: 11 Old Court House Street.

N.B.—Send for Pamphlet of Conducted Tour to Australia leaving September 30.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UMBRELLAS!!!

TREACHER & Co. have received their New Stock of LADIES' and GENT'S TWILLED SILK UMBRELLAS, all manufactured from the best quality, Spitalfields Silk, on Guaranteed Paragon Frames.

LADIES' BROWN SILK UMBRELLAS.—Assorted Natural Sticks, with and without Silver or Fancy Mounts. Varying in prices. Rs. 10-8, Rs. 12, Rs. 14 and Rs. 17, each, nett.

LADIES' BLACK SILK UMBRELLAS.—Ebony Sticks, each Rs. 17, nett.

GENT'S BROWN SILK UMBRELLAS.—Choice Natural Sticks, with and without Silver and Fancy Mounts. Varying in prices. Rs. 12-8, Rs. 14 and Rs. 17, each, nett.

GENT'S BEST BROWN SILK UMBRELLAS.—Selected Natural Sticks, with horn Crooks and Silver Mounts, each Rs. 20, nett.

LADIES' SUN UMBRELLAS.
White lined Blue.
White lined Green.
Ecru lined Green.
Ecru lined Self.
} Each, Rs. 3-4, nett.

GENT'S SUN UMBRELLAS.
White lined White
White lined Blue.
Ecru lined Green.
Ecru lined Self.
} Each, Rs. 4 nett.

CARRIAGE OR GIG UMBRELLAS.—Heavy Alpacca, whalebone ribs, &c., Rs. 10 and Rs. 16, each.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

DESSERT SERVICES.

A CONSIGNMENT, just to hand, of the newest patterns, hand-painted design, &c.

Each set consisting of 18 pieces.
4 Low comports.
2 High do.
12 Plates.

			Rs.
No. 6452	Set	White China, with groups of Flowers.	16
" 6199	"	do. with flower sprays	18
" 6364	"	Green Tinted, with flowers, very neat	25
" 6734	"	Earthenware, Ivory, birds on branches	27
" 6433	"	China, Cream tint, with flower design.	30
" 6498	"	" Cream and Chocolat border, flower design	40
" 6516	"	" Chocolat tint and neat flower design	60
" 5580	"	Cream tint, hand-painted flowers, very pretty	65
" 7012	"	Fine English China, Registered "Bear" design, beautifully tinted	65
" 8348	"	" with Flower design	75
" 5375	"	" Turquoise Border, hand-painted design	85
" 8311	"	" "Crinkle" pattern, beautifully tinted and new style, oval comports	90
" 5529	"	" Pink and Gold, very chaste design	95
" 1471	"	" Hand-painted Flowers, very rich and handsome	100
Real Crown Derby Ware, very rich pattern			160

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

DRY PLATE PHOTOGRAPHY.

CLEAN, AND EASY TO MANIPULATE.

KEMP & Co. beg to call the attention of Amateurs and Experts in the Photographic Art, to their newly received supply of Cameras, Lenses, &c., and solicit an inspection.

Complete sets from Rs. 50 to Rs. 350.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY.

COCA WINE.

A stimulating and strengthening Tonic, prepared from the leaves of the Erythroxylon Coca, a plant much valued for its marvellous medicinal properties. It is a remedy for and a preventive against the effects of extraordinary Exertion and Fatigue, and appeases Hunger and Thirst.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO.'S
DIGESTIVE TABLETS.

A sure and pleasant Remedy for
INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, HEARTBURN, &c.

Per Bottle, Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CUTLERY AND TABLE PLATE.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED, having by means of the sterling goodness of their well-known TABLE CUTLERY attained great celebrity in this branch of their business, continue to import the same reliable Goods, which they guarantee as unsurpassed for durability and warranted to stand hard wear for years.

			"A." Best Quality with Tang rivet.	"B." Medium Quality with Pin rivet.	"C." Ordinary Quality, a good serviceable article.	Buckhorn for Shikar and district use
Table Knives	Cash	per doz.	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 27 0	Rs. 21 0	Rs. 11 8
Dessert Knives	"	"	27 0	22 0	18 0	10 0
Meat Carvers	"	per pair	11 0	8 8	7 8	4 0
Game Carvers	"	"	11 0	8 8	7 8	3 0
Steel Sharpeners	"	Each	4 12	3 12	2 12	1 4
COMPLETE SET, as above		cash	Rs. 85 12	69 12	56 12	29 13

CAVENDISH CARVERS.

Made from Special Steel, Hand-forged, Hardened and Tempered by First Prizemen in Sheffield. Set "ready for use" by a new Process with a razor-like edge. Pair of Carvers with Steel to match, in box.—"A." Quality Rs. 20, Cash; "B." Quality, Rs. 18.

TREACHER and COMPANY guarantee their TABLE PLATE to be of the highest standard quality, experience having taught them that the public prefer a superior article at a moderate cost to goods slightly cheaper but far inferior in quality and thickness of plating. Being strongly plated on hardest nickel silver, the goods are thoroughly reliable for strength and wear.

	Plain Fiddle Pattern. Rs. a.	Queen Anne. Rs. a.	Beaded Lily or Thread Pattern. Rs. a.
Table Forks ...Per doz.	25 0	27 0	29 0
Dessert Forks "	20 0	22 0	23 8
Table Spoons. "	25 0	27 0	29 0
Dessert Spoons "	20 0	22 0	23 8
Tea Spoons ... "	10 0	11 0	12 0
" " Miniature "	9 0	9 0	11 0
Egg " with gilt bowls "	12 8	12 8	14 0
Salt Spoons with bowls "	12 8	12 8	14 0
Salt Spoons, Miniature ... "	9 0	9 0	11 0
Mustard Spoons with gilt bowls each	1 0	1 0	1 6
" " Miniature "	0 12	0 12	1 0
Gravy Spoons... "	5 8	5 12	6 8
Marrow " "	2 12	2 12	3 4

	Plain Fidle Pattern. Rs. a.	Queen Anne. Rs. a.	Beaded Lily or Thread Pattern. Rs. a.
Chatni Spoons ...each	2 4	2 8	3 8
Caddy " ... "	1 0	1 0	1 4
Sugar " ... "	1 4	1 4	1 4
Sugar Tongs ..... "	2 4	2 4	2 12
Ice Tongs ..... "	4 0	4 0	6 0
Ice Claws, Scissor Shaped ..... "	7 8	7 8	8 0
Butter Knives ... "	2 4	2 4	2 12
Pickle or Oyster Forks ..... "	1 0	1 4	1 8
Toddy Ladles ... "	2 0	2 4	2 8
Sauce " ..... "	2 4	2 4	2 12
Soup " ..... "	8 8	8 8	9 0
Sardine Tongs ... "	5 0	5 0	5 0
Sugar Sifters..... "	2 8	3 0	4 0
Fish Helpers ...Per pair	15 0	16 0	18 0
Knife Rests ... "	2 0	2 8	3 8
Cheese Scoops each	2 8	2 8	3 0

HOUSEHOLD SUITS OF PLATE.

Comprehending 12 each Table and Dessert Forks; 12 each Table, Dessert, and Tea Spoons; 6 each Egg and Salt Spoons; 2 each Mustard and Gravy Spoons; 1 each Chatni, Caddy, and Sugar Spoons; 1 Sugar Sifter; 1 pair Sugar Tongs; 2 pair each Ice Claws and Knife Rests; 1 pair Fish Helpers; 2 Butter Knives; 2 Pickle Forks; and 2 each Sauce and Soup Ladles.

TREACHER & Co.'s FIDDLE PATTERN.
In Oak or Mahogany brass bound chest, lined with green baize and fitted with Lock and Key. Net Cash Rs. 240.

QUEEN ANNE PATTERN.
Queen Anne Pattern..... as above...Net Cash Rs. 250

TREACHER & Co.'s BEADED LILY OR THREADED PATTERN.
In Oak or Mahogany brass bound chest, lined with green baize and fitted with Lock and Key. Net Cash Rs. 280.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &C.

A COMPLETE assortment of these Goods may now be selected from, to remedy every variety of defective vision, and to fulfil the prescriptions of Ophthalmic Surgeons. They may be ordered by either the Metric or the ordinary numbers. These lenses are cut with great precision, and may be relied on for refractive accuracy.

SPECTACLES.
Best *pebbles*, for Long or Short Sight.
In Gold Frames, 18-carat ..... Rs. 27 0
In Aluminium Frames ..... " 7 0
In Blue Steel Frames ..... " 6 0

Finest Optical Glass for Long, Short, and Stigmatic Sight.
In Nickel-plated Incorrodible Frames, with White, Blue, or Smoke-tinted Lenses ...Rs. 5 0
(Cylindrical Lenses will be fixed to any angle.)

PINCES-NEZ.
Best *pebble*, for Long or Short Sight.
In 18-carat Gold Frames, Non-pressure Spring, resting very lightly on the face...Rs. 26 0
In Silver Gilt Frames ..... " 10 0
In Tortoise-shell Turn-pin Frames ..... " 8 0

Finest Optical Glass for Long, Short, and Stigmatic Sight.
In Nickel-plated Incorrodible Frames, with White, Blue, and Smoke-tinted Lenses ..Rs. 5 0
Skeleton Folders, Springs and Attachments rivetted on Lens ..... " 3 0

Morocco Cases and Silk Cords supplied.

ARTIFICIAL EYES,
A large assortment of HUMAN, ANIMALS and BIRDS, always in stock.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

COD LIVER OIL.
ESTABLISHMENTS.
POONA—Camp and City.
BOMBAY—Oriental Bank Buildings.

A SELECTED NORWEGIAN OIL.
Bottled expressly for us. Rs. 1-4 per bottle

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.

WHISKY—SCOTCH & IRISH.

	Per dozen.
CARLTON, 11 years old, Really the finest imported	Rs. 41 0
Do. 5 years old, grand Whisky	" 37 0
GRAND OLD HIGHLAND	" 37 0
NAPIER JOHNSTONES, in square bottles	" 28 8
"SPECIAL RESERVE" Glenlivet	" 26 8
FINEST HIGHLAND MALT, Patented bottles	" 26 0
OLD VATTED GLENLIVET	" 24 4
DUBLIN WHISKY DISTILLERY CO., three Shamrocks	" 29 8
Do. do. one Shamrock	" 27 4
FINE OLD, our own blend	" 26 0

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY

CAUTION!

HOLTA TEA COMPANY, LIMITED.
KANGRA VALLEY.

IT having come to the notice of the above Company that certain Native Tradesmen for their own ends and benefit have endeavoured to prejudice the above well known mark, the Holta Tea Company, Ld., desire to make it publicly known that for the last 8 years their Teas have always fetched both the highest individual prices and the highest average prices of all Kangra Valley and Kumaon Teas sold at Calcutta Auctions, where alone the true values of Indian Teas are tested and fixed. Further that the Holta Teas are the only Kangra valley Teas amongst exhibits from nearly every Plantation in the district, THAT WERE AWARDED THE GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE AT THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION by a Jury of professional Tea Brokers and Tea Experts, and that such an award by competent judges is the highest evidence of their true excellence, whereas awards at Colonial and Continental Exhibition (of which also the Company possesses a number) are technically worth but little since competent judges cannot be obtained except in London and Calcutta.

THE HOLTA TEA COMPANY, LIMITED.
Are represented in Bombay by their Sole Agents,
PHILLIPS & CO., LIMITED.

FOR WHOM THE CHOICEST SPRING CROP TEAS ARE SPECIALLY SELECTED and packed in hermetically sealed pure lead packets (each containing 1 lb. nett) at the Plantation Factory. Free 1lb. samples of these can be obtained by any gentleman or lady on application, and prices given.
PHILLIPS & CO., LD., ARE THE ONLY FIRM SELLING PURE AND UNADULTERATED HOLTA TEAS OF THE SPRING CROP OF 1887, and the Holta Tea Company guarantee that their Teas now for sale in Bombay are absolutely the BEST DRINKING TEAS obtainable in that city or anywhere in India, whether judged by the standard of the professional Tea Expert, or by that of the ordinary consumer. The reality of this statement can easily be tested by an application for a free sample to

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,
NEW ORIENTAL BANK BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

MARCKS'
"CAMP" OR "SHIKAREE" TIME-PIECE.
NEATLY FINISHED, ACCURATE, DURABLE
and best value for the money.

Rs. 30 AND Rs. 35.

TO meet the requirements of several applicants for a CHEAP, WELL-FINISHED TIME-PIECE for Camp use, we have now manufactured a SOUND RELIABLE TIME-KEEPER in two sizes, and confidently recommend it to the public.

Brightly polished Nickel Case, with ring to hang against the tent pole or wall, all enclosed in a strong Case, with Strap.....3½ in. Rs. 30
Ditto ditto .....5 in. " 35

BOLD DIAL AND HANDS—GOES IN ANY POSITION.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road.
POONA, Opposite Napier Hotel.

DRESS "AS NOW WORN." SUITS.

HOAR & CO.'S "SPECIALITE." Extra Light Weight. *"SUPERIOR FINISH."*

DISCOUNT FOR CASH OR V. P. P. 12½ per cent. = 2 Annas in the Rupee.

SUPERFINE BLACK ROYAL TWILLED DRESS CASHMERE, very Elastic, without gloss, now generally demanded, Rich Satin Linings and Corded Silk Breast Facings ..... Rs. 85, Rs. 100 / Rs. 120, Rs. 150
THIN BLACK WEST-OF-ENGLAND Broadcloth, lined Rich Silk ..... from Rs. 85
A SPECIALITY—The lightest cloth-made, Fine Black Indiana ..... " " 100
Dew-proof Overcoats, "Extra Light," to cover Suit ..... " " 36

HOAR & CO., { TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, &c. } BOMBAY.

PHILLIPS' FOR ALBUMS.

A Choice and New Selection.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 24; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

BLANDY'S PURE MADEIRAS.

MADEIRAS are fast regaining their old time popularity!!
MADEIRAS being rich in fruit salts are known to be most digestible Wines!!
MADEIRAS are recommended by the Faculty for therapeutic purposes!!

BLANDY'S MADEIRAS:

"VERY SUPERIOR."	Rs. 20 0	"LONDON PARTICULAR."	Rs. 30 8
"PALE DRY."	" 22 0	"RICH OLD BOAL."	" 38 8
"SPECIALLY SELECTED."	" 24 0	"VERY DRY OLD SERCIAL."	" 43 0
"EAST INDIA."	" 30 0	"GRAND OLD CAMA DE LOBOS."	" 50 0

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON RECEIPT OF P.O.O.

Full particulars, Prices, and Terms from

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO., Military Square, BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

SHIRTS!
SHIRTS!!
SHIRTS!!!

THORPE & CO., in soliciting ORDERS, beg to inform their CONSTITUENTS that the SHIRT Department is superintended by a First-class London Cutter. GENTLEMEN may rely on a Well-fitting Shirt, strongly made, guaranteed to stand the rough usages of INDIAN Washing.

OXFORD-CLOTH SHIRTS.
The best Oxford-cloth or Jute, with Collars attached. Per ½ doz., Rs. 30.

CAMBRIC SHIRTS.
Pretty designs, Paris manufacture, all Fast Colours, and durable materials.
Shirts, Collars attached. Rs. 27 per ½ dozen.

LONG-CLOTH SHIRTS.
A capital Shirt for wearing under Uniform, or Troopship wear. Shirts, per ½ doz. Rs. 20.

OUR BEST WHITE SHIRTS.
Long-cloth, with Linen Fronts and Cuffs, ½ dozen Shirts, Rs. 25.
Ex-fine Long-cloth do. do. ½ dozen for Rs. 27.
Best Long-cloth, with best Linen Fronts, Cuffs, and Collar attached. ½ dozen Shirts, Rs. 27.
Ex-fine Long-cloth, do. do. ½ dozen Rs. 30.

FLANNEL SHIRTS.
A large assortment of best wove Flannels, Silk and Wool, have just arrived, thoroughly shrunk and especially adapted for wear in India.
Flannel Shirt, each Rs. 8-8; Silk and Wool Shirt, each Rs. 8.

CRICKETING SHIRTS.
Best white Saxony Flannel, thoroughly shrunk Shirts, Rs. 8-8 each.

SPUN SILK SHIRTS.
Delightfully cool, and pleasant to the skin, Rs. 10-8 and 12-8.

MADE TO MEASURE OR READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

Patterns, with our Improved Self-measurement System, on application.

THORPE AND CO.,
SHIRT-MAKER,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. ATRATO, arrived from LONDON and ANTWERP, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods from the Prince's Dock.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any Damage whatever.

FINLAY MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 19th July 1887.

NOTICE.

I HAVE AUTHORISED MR. HENRY CHECK TO SIGN my firm per procuration, from THIS DATE.

WILLIAM GROSSMANN.

20th July, 1887.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against Messrs HARVEY and Co., merchants Bombay, are hereby requested to send full particulars thereof to and to adjust the same with the undersigned at No. 16, Marine Street, Fort, Bombay, with the view to receive a dividend thereon. All persons indebted to or holding property of the said Messrs HARVEY and Co. are hereby required to pay or deliver the same respectively to the undersigned at the above address.—Dated 19th July 1887.

JAFFER MOOLADINA,
NARAYAN DHONDOBA,
Constituted Attorneys of Mr. A. Sabapathy Moodelliar.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS for the execution of the REMAINING PORTION of the WORK of the NEW CENTRAL PRESS BUILDING, Bombay.

Plans and specifications can be seen, and forms of tender obtained on application at the office of the undersigned.

Tenders duly signed, sealed and endorsed to be delivered at the office of the Undersigned, until 1 p.m. on FRIDAY, the 29th instant.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 19th July 1887.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Corporation will be held here on THURSDAY the 28th inst., at 3 p.m., for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Government letter, No. 1981, General Department, dated 12th instant, replying to the letter No. 874 of 1887-88, from the Chairman, relative to the production of correspondence in the Commissioner's office, and also the addressing of correspondence on administrative affairs.

2. Report of the Committee of the Corporation on the subject of Capital and Revenue works.

3. Letter from Messrs. Macfarlane, Bigelow and Hemming on behalf of Mr. Dhondoo Krishnajee Mohore, relative to the opening of a new private Market at DeLisle Road.

By Order of the Town Council.

J. LEASK,
Acting Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.

Bombay, Municipal Offices, July 19th, 1887.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that two GOVERNMENT PROMISSORY NOTES of the four-and-a-half per cent. loan for Rupees 1,000 each, numbered respectively 07008 and 07009, together with certain other GOVERNMENT PROMISSORY NOTES were Purchased by Mr. LUXUMON BAPSIA SENOY out of his own money and for his own use, but in the name of his daughter ANPOORNABAI, widow of SITARAM RUGHOONATH. The said two Government promissory notes and certain gold and silver ornaments &c., namely twelve gold bangles, three gold necklaces and one gold and silver necklace which had been pledged with the said Luxumon Bapsia for a loan made by him, are now in the possession or power of his said daughter the said Anpoornabai.

The public are hereby cautioned against purchasing or taking in pledge or otherwise dealing in any way whatsoever with the said loan notes and the said ornaments, &c., without the written consent of the said Luxumon Bapsia Senoy being first obtained.

If any person or persons should after this notice deal with the said notes or the ornaments, &c., or any of them, it will be at her, his, or their own risk and peril.—Dated this 19th day of July 1887.

CRAIGIE, WALKER & SMETHAM,
Attorneys for Mr. Luxumon Bapsia Senoy.

HORMASJI SORABJI & CO.

ORDERS NOW REGISTERED.
SHORTLY EXPECTED.
ALLAN QUARTERMAN, BY H. RIDDER HAGGARD.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Athos, or The Mountain of the Monks	15	0
Baltic, Jubilee edition, with Queen's portrait	0	11
Bergen's Marine Engineer	7	0
Cat, by P. M. Rule	2	6
Diane de Breteuille, a love story	1	12
Hard-up, a true story of a bill of sale	0	11
He, second edition	0	11
Her Week's Amusement, Second edition	1	4
Introduction to the Study of Embryology, by Prof. Haddon	12	8
Key to Engines, and Engine Running, by J. Rose	5	0
King Solomon's Wives, by H. Ragged. Illst.	0	11
Lady-Bell by Sarah Tytler	1	4
Letters and Works of Lady M. W. Montagu, 2 Vols. I. & II.	6	12
Little Folks, a Magazine for the Young	2	8
London Journal	3	4
Shadow Hand	0	11
V. R. by Edward Rose	0	11
Vagrants and Vagrancy, by J. Ribton-Turner	14	8
Wealth of Nations, Vol. I and II	4	12
Winged Life in the Tropics	1	12
Boys and Masters, by P. H. Zilkes	1	4

HORMASJI SORABJI & CO.,
26, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

D. R. PUNDOLE,
WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, AND COMMISSION AGENT.

VARIOUS KINDS of FANCY MARBLE CLOCKS, having full Calendar showing Days of the Week and Month and Moon, striking Hours and Half-hours on Gong, without Pendulum. "Negretti and Zambras" best Brazilian Pebble Spectacles and Eyeglasses. Different kinds of Gold and Silver Charms, &c. &c.

Practical and Experienced Repairer of Watches, Clocks and Musical Boxes. Charges Moderate.

CHURCH GATE STREET,
Opposite Cash Bazaar.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET.

JUST RECEIVED A FURTHER PARCEL OF THE CELEBRATED

"FLOR DE JAVA" CIGARS,
FREE DRAUGHT, IMPROVED SHAPE, SPLENDID CONDITION.

Possessing the specially distinctive character of the HAVANNA, with its accompanying FLAVOUR and BOUQUET, they will recommend themselves to smokers desirous of a mild, free, and fragrant Cigar, particularly during the present damp season.

		1,000	Box of 100.
FLOR DE JAVA,	"COQUETAS"	Rs. 30	Rs. 3 8
Do.	"TRABUCOS"	„ 35	„ 4 0
Do.	"ROYALS"	„ 40	„ 4 8

Not to be confounded with so-called Java Cigars obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL "Flor de Javas."

Samples forwarded on application.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

SAMUEL FITZE & Co.,
EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
70 AND 71, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON, E. C.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

MR. ARTHUR KEMPSTER LESLIE is ADMITTED a PARTNER in our Firm from this date.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 18th July 1887.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

INTEREST and DIVIDEND WARRANTS for the half-year ending 30th June 1887, have this day been posted.

G. A. BARNETT, Agent.

Victoria Terminus, Bombay, 18th July 1887.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last, at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum, free of Income Tax, will be payable on application, on and after the 5th instant, to Registered Shareholders on 30th June 1887.

By order of the Board of Directors,

W. FRASER, Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, July 7, 1887.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the BANK will be CLOSED from Monday the 11th to Monday the 25th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,

W. FRASER, Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, July 7, 1887.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors and Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay will be held at the Bank on THURSDAY, the 4th proximo, at 3 p.m., for the following objects:—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts up to 30th ultimo.

2nd. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of Mr. R. Baumbach and Mr. Vurjeevandass Madowdass, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

3rd. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,

W. FRASER, Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, July 7, 1887.

PATRONISED BY GOVERNMENT INDIAN BLUE BLACK INK prepared by HAKIM ABDOOL KARIM. Manufactured on a new principle, the acknowledged superiority of which has gained the approval after a careful Analysis of the Government, and which has for its a passing merit been introduced in all the Government Offices as well as in the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railway Companies, Mills, &c. It possesses every quality requisite to produce a good writing liquid. A trial is urgently solicited, when it will unquestionably be found a most efficient preparation.

Large size Bottles per dozen	Rs. 6
Small „ „	Rs. 3½
Retail Large size per Bottle	Annas 9
„ Small „ „	Annas 5

To be had at No. 113, Kolsa Mohalla, Pydhouni, Bombay.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Empress Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1 Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd August next, at 3.30 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1887.

2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year, and to fix his remuneration.

And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 22nd instant to the 3rd proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order,

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 16th July 1887.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd August next, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1887.

2nd. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3rd. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

4th. To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year, and to fix his remuneration.

And notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 22nd instant to the 3rd proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order,

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers & Agents.

Bombay, 16th July 1887.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd August next, at p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the period ended 30th June 1887.

2nd. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3rd. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

4th. To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year, and to fix his remuneration.

And notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 22nd instant to the 3rd proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order,

GREAVES, COTTON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th July 1887.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company No. 1, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd August next, at 4.30 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1887.

2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year, and to fix his remuneration.

And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 22nd instant to the 3rd proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order,

GREAVES COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Manager & Agents.

Bombay, 16th July 1887.

PATRONISED BY CLUBS, MESSES AND HOTELS.

ESSENCE OF CHILLY.

Specially prepared by S. F. WYEED,
28, ELPHINSTONE STREET, KARACHI.

FOR SOUPS, BEEFSTEAKS, MUTTON-CHOPS, &c., a strong and superior preparation, very convenient and economical, palatable like Sauce, its primitive taste and qualities being fully preserved. Equally useful in the Kitchen as well as on the table.

A Boon to travelling and camp life.
A Trial will satisfy any palate.

PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED AT THE PARIS AND VIENNA EXHIBITIONS.

THE RUKHMABAI DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

HAVING for its objects—(a) the protection of Rukhmabai against the injustice and hardship which would be involved in her being imprisoned in execution of a decree pronounced by the High Court of Bombay in a suit brought against her by her husband for the restitution of conjugal rights, the case being one in which these "rights" as a matter of fact have never yet been exercised.

And (b) The removal of the anomaly involved in punishing disobedience to a decree based on Hindoo Matrimonial law by the penalty of imprisonment,—it being a penalty which is entirely unknown to that law and is created by a British rule of Civil Procedure.

Subscriptions are urgently solicited for the objects set forth above and may be sent to the Undersigned or direct to the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Rukhmabai Defence Fund.

JOHN FLEMING,
M. M. BHOWNAGGREE,
Hon. Secretaries.

5, Church Gate Street, Fort.

THE JUBILEE STEAM AGRICULTURAL AND TRAMWAY Co., LIMITED, KAIRA DISTRICT.

CAPITAL—THREE LACS
(with power to increase)
In 3,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each.
Call Payment.
Rs. 25 per Share on application.
Rs. 25 per Share on allotment.

THE remainder in calls not exceeding Rs. 25 per Share at intervals of not less than two months.

DIRECTORS.
ALLAN F. TURNER.
W. O. TAYLOR.
THOMAS SUGDEN, Ex. O.

BANKERS.
NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SOLICITORS.
Messrs CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN.

AGENTS.
Messrs. THOMAS SUGDEN & Co.

THE Company has been duly registered, and applications for Shares can be made to the Company's Bankers, and Prospectuses and copies of the Memorandum of Association can be obtained at the Office of the Company, at 1, New Foras Road, Byculla.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 3 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commission towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 20. The Horse-shoeing, Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

NOTICES.

GERMAN LLOYD
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Ld.
CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favourable Rates.

F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co. STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments. The Fisheries, Healtheries, Inventories Colinderies, Post Offices, Lloyds, Board of Works, &c.

HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND,

F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. No fuel but kerosine oil. No Engineer. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand. Can be seen at,

F. FISCHER & Co., Agents for India.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!
MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition.
ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new.

F. FISCHER & Co.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(Gramme and Jablochkoff Patents)
AUSTRALASIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT POWER AND STORAGE COMPANY, Ld.
(Edison and Swan's Patents)
SPECKER AND CO. ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., Ld.

THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.

PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.

F. FISCHER AND CO., Agents for India.

TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.
The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!!
INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE
(FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)

FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephones, Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations. As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.

STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.

CIE DES CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT.

THE Depot of this world-famed Company's Glass and Crystal Ware is now opened, and the Public is invited to visit an exhibition of CHANDELIERS, TABLE AND ORNAMENTAL WARE, VASES &c. ART PORCELAINS, REAL AND ZINC ARTISTIC BRONZE WARE, MIRRORS, &c., such as has never been seen in India.

ORDERS FROM DEALERS REGISTERED FREE OF COMMISSION, AT FABRIK PRICES.

F. FISCHER & Co., Agents for India.

Depot, New Buildings, Meadows Street.

PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.
Special price to introduce it largely.

QUARTS	Rs. 13 per doz.
PINTS	„ 8½ „

In quantities of not less than 1 case.

F. FISCHER & CO.

JAS. McCABE'S
GOLD HUNTING WATCHES.

MANUFACTURED by some of his old experienced workmen whose services we have engaged. A few of these celebrated Watches, in Stout 18 carat Gold Cases, Engine turned and Plain, are now obtainable for Cash Rs. 325, or by twelve monthly instalments Rs. 30.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,
POONA, East Street | BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road.

"BAHADUR" CHEROOTS.

SPECIAL MERITS of which are—

(1.) That imported Java tobacco is used as covering leaf, thereby allaying the great pungency of the Indian tobacco.
(2.) That only the finest leaf is used in the Manufacture.
(3.) That the very thin rolling, one of the great drawbacks of Indian Cheroots—is avoided.
(4.) That there is complete uniformity in quality.

Price for No. 1	Rs. 25 a ft per 1,000.
Do. „ 2	„ 27 „ „
Do. „ 3	„ 35 „ „

These Cheroots can be obtained wholesale from Messrs. McDOWELL & Co., Madras, or of any Merchant.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb, and pound tins, labels thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the Gazette Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

NOTICES.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

Fixed Deposits received to a Limited extent on the following terms:—

5, 5½, 6	per cent. per annum subject to	12 months, 9, 6, 3	notice of withdrawal

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Managing Director.

Elphinstone Circle.

THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 5, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th July, 1887, at 2 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited accounts for the year ended 31st May 1887.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in the room of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To dispose of such other business as may be brought before the meeting by the Chairman.

By order,

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 9th July 1887.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 13th July to 2nd August 1887, both days inclusive.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

CARIMBHOY JEEWAJEE,
GENERAL MERCHANT.

SUPPLIER OF PUBLIC WORKS, MUNICIPALITY AND RAILWAY REQUISITES,
CARPENTERS', ENGINEERING, & SMITHS' TOOLS
RULES—BOX, IVORY AND STEEL.
TAPES—METALLIC, LINEN, AND STEEL.
LEVELS—WOOD, BRASS, AND IRON.
CHUBB'S PADS AND BOXES LOCKS
GARDEN IMPLEMENTS AND PUMPS.
HOLLOWARE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS.
&c., &c., &c.
DOOR FIXTURES AND FASTENINGS, IN ALL VARIETIES.

10, LOHAR CHAWL, BOMBAY.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are destroyed by Keating's Insect Powder, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for and take no other than "Keating's Powder," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in bottles.

DR. DE ROOS'

CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in the enjoyment of their once lost vital powers and in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is invaluable. Those who from long residence in hot climates suffer from languor and prostration, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies, should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous system, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength and activity; to those of mature years and debility, whilst to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, mildly and securely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 4s. 6d. and 11s., per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and free exercise of every limb. [illegible]

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore diminished to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strength to the system. [illegible]

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. [illegible]

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The public are respectfully informed that DR. DE ROOS' Pills are not sold in loose quantities, but only in packets at the advertised prices. [illegible]

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.—Debilitated and nervous sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on secret abuses, nervous debility, depression of spirits and confirmed weakness. [illegible]

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL [illegible]
RESERVE FUND [illegible]

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
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PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound wines at a moderate cost.

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PRESERVED MEAT, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c. [illegible]

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Rampart Row.

Bombay, June 8, 1887.

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AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

ONE English-Built light DOG-CART, nearly new, the property of the late Mr. Calvocoressi.

One second-hand English-built BROUGHAM with patent brake, suitable for one or pair of horses.

One bran new English-built light canoe BAROUCHE.

One circular-fronted new office BROUGHAM.

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CAPITAL—[illegible]
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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. [illegible]

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See The Times, July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation.

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Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

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PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society) 270 Regent St., London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious articles are offered to the Public; see that both lable and label bear the Name and Address also Trade Mark, in a diamond at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BRADY AND Co. and PHILLIPS AND Co. Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

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The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

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First insertion ...... 2 As. per line.
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Notes for Wanted, or Servant Required, Horses or Carriages, Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The rates for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ...... Re. 1.
Each succeeding line ...... [illegible]

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged as at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one rupee, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

To SUBSCRIBERS

[illegible]

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY
Post Free.

[illegible]

BOMBAY GAZETTE
WEEKLY BUDGET.
Post Free.

[illegible]

Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor" of the Bombay Gazette.

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LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Public Service Commission, Secretariat, 11 a.m.
Town Council, 3 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Regius (s), from Barrow, and Pemba (s), Busreh.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Lord Charlamont (s), for Liverpool, &c., and Rohilla (s), London, &c.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE SPORTS.—The Bombay Light Horse will (weather permitting) hold mounted sports at 4-45 this afternoon on the ground behind Marine Lines.

A RUNAWAY LAD.—On Monday afternoon, a boy named Cadur Dadasib, aged 16 years, belonging to the Samoon Reformatory, ran away from the Government Central Press, where he was taken with other boys of the same Institution for work.

FOUND DEAD.—An inquest was held yesterday by the coroner at the morgue, Cumwatta-poora, touching the death of a newly-born female child, which was found lying by the side of the Frere Road. The medical evidence went to show that the child was still-born, and a verdict to that effect was recorded.

EDULJEE FRAMJEE ALLBLESS LEPER HOME.—The honorary secretary begs to acknowledge the following donations :—Mr. K. N. Seervai, monthly, Rs. 10 ; A Catholic (L. M. V.), Rs. 5 ; Mr. D. N. Dady, Rs. 5 ; Mr. Rustomjee Framjee Devacha's Sons, Rs. 10 ; Messrs Cowasjee Dinshaw and Brothers Adenwala, Rs. 10 ; The Hon'ble J. Macpherson, Rs. 20 (seconddonation) ; Mr. James Jardine, Rs. 10 ; Mr. C. E. Fox, Rs. 10 ; Hormusjee Eduljee Cama's Charity Fund, Rs. 20 ; Mr. Thackersey Mooljee, Rs. 10 ; Mr. Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy (cheque), Rs. 100 ; Mr. Cursondas Valubdas, Rs. 10 ; Mr. R. Baumbach, Rs. 10 ; Mr. C. B. Powvalla, Rs. 10 ; Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram, Rs. 10 ; C. T. H., Rs. 10 ; Mr. L. A Wallace, Rs. 10 ; Mr. Framjee Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy, Rs. 10 ; Major W. S. S. Bisset, R. E., Rs. 10 ; Mr. Hydorally Cassumjee, Rs. 10 ; A Parsee friend, 9 sheets.

POONA MUNICIPAL OFFICES.—No notice having been taken of the suggestion of Mr. Venkatrao Ramchandra, a member of the City Municipality, proposing that legal steps be taken against fourteen Municipal contractors who had received double payments on account of their contracts, he referred the matter to the District Magistrate, Mr Lee-Warner, who has called for the papers in those cases. A special meeting of the Municipality will, we understand, be shortly called to consider the matter. The propositions of Mr. Venkatrao regarding the above and certain other irregularities were recorded by the general committee, who however appear to have let the question rest there.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE KIRKEE THEFT.—The four prisoners charged with stealing and destroying uniform, &c., the property of Lieut. Cloete, R. H. A., were brought before Colonel Bolton on Thursday. The complainant, who was the first witness examined, stated that on the night of 19th May last, whilst he was at mess, his house was entered, and a tin uniform-case removed. The box contained 2 full dress R. H. A. jackets, 1 stable jacket, 2 mess jackets and waistcoats, 3 pairs Mess overalls, 1 gold labretache and slings, 1 gold belt and pouch, 1 gold sword-belt, 2 sets gold cay-lines, 1 gold sword-knot, 6 pairs silk drawers, 1 Egyptian medal. A time-piece was also taken from the room. The case was adjourned.—*Ibid.*

THE ROBBERY IN PARSEE BAZAAR.

A REPORT was made on the 12th June last to Superintendent McDermott by Mr. Nowrojee Manockjee Wadia, that a room on his premises at Parsee Bazaar Street was broken into on the night previous, and property, consisting of a valuable looking glass studded with diamonds, rubies and other precious stones, valued at Rs. 35,000, was stolen from the premises. The police since the occurrence used every effort to discover the persons who committed the theft. Two detectives were set to work, and measures were generally adopted to inquire into these matters. They failed in their effort to obtain any clue to the perpetrators of the deed until the evening of the 18th instant, when they arrested a Marwaree in the Marwaree Bazaar, who keeps a shop in the Marine Lines, Dhobi Talao. On searching his person, they found two paper packets, one of which contained diamonds, which had evidently been removed from some setting, the other was found to contain four large pearls, apparently pendants of some jewellery. The Marwaree on being questioned stated that the property had been given him by one Nanabhoy Dinshaw, whom he offered to point out. Later on Nanabhoy was interviewed by the police, but denied the truth of the Marwaree's statement. At about 11 o'clock the same night, Nanabhoy made a statement to the police, and took them to his shop at Dhobi Talao, where he produced a packet, which contained a quantity of small rubies, also three gold rings set with rubies, on which the looking-glass in question was supposed to have been suspended. The property was shown to the complainant and identified. Nanabhoy accounts for the property by stating that he received it from a notorious thief named Babajee Jathodia. He denies that he knows anything of Nanabhoy or his story. The inquiry has reached this stage, but the police are in hopes that further light will be thrown upon the matter before this report is in the hands of our readers. Nanabhoy was found to have had extensive dealings with the Marwaree in question. The police have also recovered the whole of the property reported to have been stolen in a case of housebreaking which occurred in May, 1886, on the premises of Jetta Bania, a shopkeeper opposite the Arthur Crawford Markets, whose property, to the value of Rs. 1,200, was stolen.

G. T. M.'s OFFICE CLUB vs. SHAMROCK C. CLUB.

A MATCH was played between the Shamrock C Club and the General Traffic Manager's Office C Club (G. I. P. Railway) on Saturday, the 16th instant, on the Esplanade, north of the Gymkhana ground, and resulted in a victory for the General Traffic Manager's Office C Club by an innings and twenty-four runs. The following are the scores :—

SHAMROCK C CLUB.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Foxon, b Bolleau	3	b Rhenius	6	
Kelly, b Rhenius	3	b Bolleau	2	
Dawson, b Bolleau	0	c Lake, b Rhenius	2	
Gott, b Bolleau	1	b Bolleau	0	
Temple, b Bolleau	0	b Rhenius	0	
Hunt, b Bolleau	0	b Rhenius	2	
Carty, hit wicket, b Rhenius	0	not out	4	
Dunk, not out	9	b Bolleau	3	
Wilcox, b Bolleau	10	c George, b Rhenius	5	
Oates, run out	0	b Rhenius	3	
Donoghue, b Bolleau	0	c and b Bolleau	3	
Total	26	Total	30	

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

1st Innings.

	Balls.	Maidens overs.	Runs.	Wickets.
Bolleau	60	5	12	7
Rhenius	60	1	11	2

2nd Innings.

Bolleau	55	2	18	4
Rhenius	60	5	12	6

GENERAL TRAFFIC MANAGER'S OFFICE, C CLUB.

1st Innings.

G. M. Lake, c Carty, b Kelly	15
A. B. Watson, b Gott	0
A. E. Rice, b Kelly	5
H. J. Clark, b Gott	5
A. F. Harrington, c Kelly, b Gott	0
T. Rhenius, c Kelly, b Gott	5
W. George, not out	20
R. W. Bolleau, b Foxon	10
G. E. Mayers, c Dawson, b Foxon	4
J. Malcolm, c Donoghue, b Foxon	1
C. A. Hykoop, b Foxon	4
Byes	6
Total	80

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Balls.	Maiden overs.	Runs.	Wickets.
Gott	85	7	26	4
Kelly	60	2	18	2
Dunk	15	0	10	0
Foxon	50	1	14	4
Temple	35	1	6	0

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Rohilla, Capt. R. F. Briscoes sailed yesterday for Marseilles with the Europe Mail and the following additional passengeas :—

For Brindisi—Major A. Mayhew.
For Marseilles—Mr. J. Craik, Dr. Bruce, Col. A. Walker, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. C. J. Whiter.

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the s.s. Fernlands, in the Prince's Dock, this evening, at 7-30. Captains, officers, engineers, seamen and others, are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. Come and bring your friends.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

THE Sub-Committee of the Public Service Commission met again, under the presidency of Sir Charles Turner, at the Bombay Secretariat yesterday, when the evidence of Dr. Peterson, Professor of Sanskrit in the Elphinstone College, was taken. Mr. Chatfield, Director of Public Instruction, was present.

Dr. P. Peterson, Professor of Sanskrit in the Elphinstone College, said: I entered the department in January 1873. The two points on which I desire to offer evidence are—(1) the necessity of appointing specialists to the Educational Department, and (2) the very unsatisfactory character of the conditions under which specialists are at present so appointed. I shall probably put both points most clearly if I confine myself to the case with which I am best acquainted, the appointment of European Sanskritist to a Bombay College, and the position accorded to such an officer in the Bombay Educational Department. There are subjects other than Sanskrit in which the necessity of resorting to Europe for specialists is perhaps more apparent, and is indeed generally recognised as essential to the very idea of English education in India. But in Sanskrit too the necessity exists, and for grounds that are not far to seek, though they are sometimes misapprehended. It is not a question of the respective attainments in Sanskrit of the European and native professor. I do not believe that the Bombay Government at the dates of the appointments of Drs. Haug, Bühler and Keilhorn, would have had the slightest difficulty in procuring the services of native scholars better versed in the language than these gentlemen then were. On the other hand, I am persuaded that no one who knows the facts would refuse to admit that the flourishing state of Sanskrit studies in Bombay is largely due to the activity of those scholars, and to the enlightened policy of the Government, who recognised that, if Sanskrit is to be studied here with the same scientific precision, as other branches of European learning, of method and aim, and with the same fruitfulness of results, it stands in need of living contact with European thought in the same way, not perhaps to the same extent as any other subject. That necessity still exists. I do not wish to run the risk of being charged with putting forward extravagant claims on behalf of European Orientalists. I will call attention to a minor feature of the case which is free from that danger. It is, I conceive, absolutely impossible for any one to keep himself abreast of the progress of European research in Sanskrit and the cognate subjects who does not know the continental languages. But such knowledge is extremely rare among native scholars, and until we have some provision for the endowment of learning it is likely to continue to be so. I give this as an example only of the advantages a European professor has, from the nature of the case, over his native colleague. My own colleague is so deservedly respected here and in Europe that I am not afraid of being supposed to be blind to the fact that the native professor in his turn has many advantages over his European colleague. I believe that both elements are essential; but it would be unreasonable to expect that private colleges or local boards will go to the expense of importing European scholars, even if they recognise the necessity. I believe that it is now settled that the Deccan College is to continue a Government institution, and that being so, I am humbly of opinion that in ordinary cases one of the Government chairs of Sanskrit should be held by a European and one by a native scholar. (2) But the conditions under which specialists are invited to enter the Indian Educational Department urgently demand revision. They were admitted in the Government of India Resolution of 11th September 1886. I wish to draw the very pointed attention of the Commission to the fact that this Resolution not only recognises the injustice of the present arrangements, but intensifies that injustice and drives it home. In my own case, at the direct invitation of the then Director of Public Instruction, I entered the fourth grade of the Bombay Educational Department. I was assured that the service was a close one, that promotion to the third grade was a matter of course on a vacancy occurring, and that with all other officers in the 3rd and 4th grades, and with none outside these grades, I would be eligible for promotion to the higher appointments. The inducements held out to me then were present employment and a prospect of selection on my services being approved of, to be one of the five officers in the Bombay Educational Department to whom pay is granted in the second and first grades. I have done fifteen years' service, and I submit that it is not fairly open to the Government of India to tell me, as they do in this Resolution, that the condition of my further promotion that I shall succeed in getting myself transferred to the Inspectorate, and that my services and worth as an Inspector must be pitted against those of other officials in that line. I have no desire to be an inspector, and I submit that the effect of this Resolution is to destroy the whole of what I may call the ultimate inducements held out to me on entering the service. But the Resolution only clinches a policy which has been steadily pursued here for many years. Two of the five appointments in question have been already given to my juniors, not because my services have been disapproved of, but because it has been judged expedient to make them inspectors. The process is likely to go on, and unless some change is made my prospects of better pay and anything like adequate pension are as good as gone. I do not think that faith is being kept with me. (3) I hope I have not overstated the evil; as to the remedy I have not much to say. In the words of the Resolution the position should be clearly explained to specialists whom it is proposed to employ in future. Further, you should not appoint specialists, and slight, way hold out every material inducement to them to quit their special line. Such a policy seems to me to be tantamount to an admission that there exists no necessity for the appointments of specialists at all. Nor should the State provision for the adequate teaching of such subjects as European logic and philosophy be rendered nugatory by the transfer of the officer specially selected to work which can be done quite as well by others. The Government of India appear to contemplate the appointment of specialists. On fixed salaries and for limited periods, that i have only to say that the salaries will have to be adequate; and that I do not see why it should necessarily be part of such an arrangement that the gentlemen so appointed should be denied all leave privileges and should not earn proportionate pension.

Mr. Nulkar asked a question about the way in which promotions were made in the graded list.

Dr. Peterson : I have to say that injustice is done by admitting officers into the graded list below me, and thereafter, out of regard for services done outside the graded list, promoting them to the higher grades over my head. The matter is the more urgent, because there are only five appointments in the higher grades, two of which have been given away in that way.

Mr. Chatfield observed that they were promoted on account of long service.

Dr. Peterson : But the service was rendered outside the grade. I will give the instances without, of course, mentioning names. Mr. A., who served outside the grade, and who—and this is a most important point—was left outside of the graded list, when it was introduced, was admitted to that list as my junior, and was thereafter promoted over my head on account, as I am given to understand, of long service rendered outside the grade. Mr. B., a professor appointed as a specialist like myself, has been promoted over me because it was judged expedient to make him an inspector. There is yet another instance. Mr. C. was left outside the list when it was introduced, thought he ought not to have been, and after a struggle of several years, succeeded in carrying his point. He was forthwith placed, not below me, but above me. All three cases were, as I consider it, in direct violation of the pledges made to me. Mr. A. and Mr. B. hold grades on which if my services were approved of, I had a preferential claim, and which are now lost to me, while Mr. C. stands in the way of the prospect of promotion which is left to me. I am not pressing a personal complaint. The injustice I complain of is the direct result of the system, which is an utterly rotten one. Only last year, an officer in the fourth grade, with less than a year's service, was appointed to act as inspector in the Central Division in the second grade, while I, who have done 15 years' service, was left in the third.

Mr. Chatfield : How much service do you say he had ?

Dr. Peterson : I believe one year. It may have been two, but it does not much matter.

Mr. Chatfield : That man has been twenty years in the service of the Educational Department.

Dr. Peterson : But it was outside the grade.

Mr. Chatfield said some of these gentlemen had pressed on Government their claims arising from long service. Government had to hold the balance between conflicting claims.

Dr. Peterson : I do not for a moment deny that their claims may have been good. But these claims ought not to have been satisfied at my expense.

The heroic remedy for the evil would certainly be to appoint professors to the University, to give them a moderate stipend, which should be supplemented by the fees paid by the students, and to subject professors to the competition of extra academical lecturers. But if that cannot be done, an alternative remedy is to consider the five higher grades the common property of the whole department, and to appoint to them, on a review of the work the man was appointed to do, not on a comparison of different kinds of work, which are really incommensurate. The Government of India Resolution of 11th September 1886 is the first official document in which I have seen the view formulated that professors, principals and inspectors form a hierarchy in that order. But some such view has long been acted on here. I entirely dissent from it. I am unable to conceive why the work of teaching Sanskrit and of carrying on original research in Sanskrit, should be considered inferior in dignity to that of inspecting schools. I am quite sure that no such idea prevails in Europe, and it seems to me that my promotion as a Sanskrit professor should be given to me entirely independently of the good work other officers do in the inspecting line.

Mr. Chatfield : By the orders of the Government of India, the five grades in question are to be given to inspectors and professors alike.

Dr. Peterson : I am extremely glad to have that from Mr. Chatfield. Am I to take it that I may look forward, if my services are approved of, to promotion to the first grade as professor of Sanskrit ?

Mr. Chatfield : That is the rule. Dr. Kielhorn got promotion in that way after long service.

The President said he confessed he found it very difficult to make out what was the rule or practice in this very important matter. He wanted to know why Mr. B. was promoted over Mr. Peterson's head. The root of the evil appeared to him to be the introduction of the graded system for a service—that of the professors—for which it was quite unsuitable.

Dr. Peterson : But even if it is desired to hold the balance fairly between professors and inspectors, the thing cannot be done. There are four inspectors and some sixteen professors. Under existing arrangements you will find that as a rule two of the inspectors are in the higher grades, and the other two sure to succeed them in these grades. My case is surely made out when I say that the only professors of Elphinstone College who have secured promotion since I joined the college have been two officers, one of them a specialist, whose good fortune has been consequent on, I do not say due to, their transference from the college to inspectorships.

The President asked the witness's opinion generally about the qualifications of natives to act as professors of science.

Dr. Peterson : That is a point on which I should be sorry to speak dogmatically. But even here I should say that the general considerations which led to the introduction of English education in India apply; and that it is desirable to secure that, to a certain extent, the native student should be brought in contact with European research and learning, not by means of books only, but by the living presence of the English scholar. He is not to be regarded merely as a repository of information, which may be present to the same degree, or even in a greater degree, in a native teacher, but as in himself part, and a very essential part, of the machinery of English education here. He brings, or ought to bring with him, the traditions of English culture and learning.

The President asked the witness to consider the question of the proposal to appoint professors on short terms, say for five years, the object being to secure, from time to time, the very best men possible.

Dr. Peterson : If the engagement is to be renewable, one great objection that I see to the proposal would be removed. You have said that one object is to secure, from time time, to the very best men that can be got. But it must be remembered that no one already holding a chair as professor of Sanskrit in a European University would be in a position to accept a five years' appointment as professor of Sanskrit here. The field must be restricted to those who are still aspirants for professorships at home. Much would depend on the field that would be open to the officer on the termination of his appointment here. In the case of Sanskrit, no one would, I think, accept such an appointment, if he were to be turned adrift at the end of it.

The President : But what does such a man do at home ?

Dr. Peterson : At home in the ordinary case he would have to give up the subject. But if at the end of the five years, he could count on re-appointment, on terms that would leave it open to him to compete for any vacancy occurring at home, I think you would have a fair chance of getting good men.

Mr. Nulkar asked the witness if we had not arrived at the time, when the process of conveying European learning could be entrusted to native professors trained in the college. If that time was not come, he asked if they were no nearer that point than we were twenty years ago. He was anxious to have the answer to the point, but, if his opinion was asked, he was bound to say that he was sure we had not reached it.

The Commission will meet again this morning.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 19.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

BALANCE DUE FOR CONSIGNMENTS.

MANIRAJ HAZARIMULL AND ANOTHER *vs.* KISHANDAS BUXIRAM AND OTHERS.

Mr. RUSSELL, instructed by Mr. Bland, appeared for the plaintiffs. There was no appearance for the defendants. The latter, who traded together as partners, used to consign goods through the plaintiffs' firm, against which they drew hoondies. On the 23rd February 1887, a balance of Rs. 2,294 was found due to plaintiffs from defendants. Since then one of the defendants had paid Rs. 516 as his share of the debt due by defendants' firm. The claim being proved, his Lordship gave a decree in favour of the plaintiffs for Rs. 1,678, with interest and cost, against the other defendants who had made no payment.

CLAIM FOR GOODS SUPPLIED.

M. M. MODY AND COMPANY *vs.* MAHOMED ALI EBRAHIMJEE.

The Hon. Mr. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Pestonjee and Rustim, appeared for the plaintiffs. The defendant was absent. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 11,074, being the balance due to plaintiffs for goods supplied to the defendants. The claim was proved; and his Lordship gave a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 11,074 with interest and costs.

DISPUTED COSTS OF A SUIT.

GOCULBHOY DOWLUTRAM AND OTHERS *vs.* KILLICK NIXON AND COMPANY.

Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, appeared for the plaintiffs. The defendants did not appear. On the 21st October 1886, the plaintiffs' firm sold to defendants' firm 50 tons of yellow rapeseed, which quantity was delivered on the 21st May last. The price of the seed not being paid, the plaintiffs served a notice upon defendants that they would charge them 9 per cent. interest, which amounted on making an account to Rs. 4,810-14-0. Defendants tendered Rs. 4,664-13-4 for a settlement of the claim. Plaintiffs refused the offer, informing defendants that they would proceed with the suit filed by them unless the balance of Rs. 145-2-8 and the costs of the suit were paid. This morning the defendants wrote to plaintiffs' solicitors offering to pay the balance and the costs of the suit, but upon the condition that the defendants should be at liberty to bring a fresh suit against the plaintiffs in respect of the amount offered. Mr. Lang, for the plaintiffs, declined to accept these terms. The case was proceeded with; and the plaintiffs' claim being proved, his Lordship gave a decree against the defendants for Rs. 145-2-8, with costs and interest.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

ALLEGATIONS OF FRAUD.

THE UNITED MERCHANT'S COMPANY *vs.* HAJRABAI AND AN OTHER.

The plaintiffs in this suit sought for a decree for Rs. 11,411-12-0 and interest, being the balance due to them in respect of goods indented for through them by Aba Haji Fakir Mahomed, since deceased; for the sale of the goods now in the plaintiffs' hands; and for an injunction and the appointment of a receiver. A rule *nisi* was issued against the defendants, at the instance of the plaintiffs, calling upon them to show cause why they should not be restrained from disposing of the estate of the debtor and collecting his outstandings. An interim injunction was granted by his Lordship, and Mr. L. N. Banajee was appointed interim receiver. The rule was argued yesterday, when Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Pestonjee and Rustim, appeared on behalf of the defendants to show cause. The Hon. Mr. Macpherson, Mr. Lang, and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Bomanjee and Hormusjee, on behalf of the plaintiffs, appeared in support of the rule.

Numerous affidavits were read on both sides. The defendants' affidavits went to show that the business of the deceased's shop was conducted by the defendants in regular and business-like manner, and that they were assisted in it by the first defendant's son-in-law, Ebrahim Haji Haroon; that goods to the extent of several thousands of rupees had been cleared and payments to the extent of Rs. 40,000 had been made in respect of the business; and that the defendants' credit had been greatly shaken by the proceedings of the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs' affidavits alleged that there was no responsible person in charge of the deceased's shop; to whom the creditors could look for the payment of their debts; that the first defendant was a woman who locked herself up in her house, that the second defendant was a mere boy of thirteen, and that Ebrahim Haji Haroon had no family interest in the estate.

His Lordship, in disposing of the matter, said that the rule should be discharged. The plaintiffs had failed to prove that the defendants were disposing of the property of the deceased with an intent to defraud the creditors. The case did not come within clause b, of section 492 of the Code of Civil Procedure. There was no evidence to show that any portion of the assets or outstandings had been self-appropriated by defendants. There was, on the other hand, evidence to show that payments were made to creditors in respect of their debts. The shop was under the management or supervision of Ebrahim Haji Haroon who, it was not disputed, was a wealthy merchant. The burden of proof lay on the plaintiffs, and they had failed to discharge it. The rule was accordingly discharged; the interim injunction dissolved; and the interim receiver also discharged.

THE KHOJA ANCESTRAL PROPERTY SUIT.

YESTERDAY, at the High Court, the hearing of the case of Cassumbhoy Ahmedbhoy *vs.* Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy and another was continued before the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine. The examination of witnesses on behalf of the defendant was continued to show that, among the Khojas, the custom was to make no distinction between ancestral and self-acquired property; that the father had the power to will away his property as he pleased; that a son could not compel his father to provide maintenance for him, or to partition the ancestral property against his will, &c. Mr. Lang and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker, and Dinshaw, appeared for the defendant.

Mr Starling said that the counsel had, with a view to save the time of the Court and to avoid importing unnecessary acrimony into the enquiry, come to an understanding not to go into details of any disputes between the plaintiff and his father. Such disputes were common in most families, and they would be irrelevant to the issues in the case.

Mr. Jardine said that a similar course was adopted by counsel in the Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy partition suit. It really saved the time of the Court, while a contrary course would in no way benefit either party. It would only encumber the large body of evidence in the case with criminations and recriminations irrelevant to the issues.

Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, on further examination by Mr. Starling, said it appeared from an examination of the books that in Sumvat 1877, in the business between his father and Dattoobhoy, his father did not bring in any capital. Only a small sum was credited to him. The total amount expended by witness's father in Sumvat 1881 amounted to Rs. 842-6-0. The amount credited to him in that year was Rs. 2-14-0. During the whole lifetime of witness's father, no property was ever pointed out to witness by his father or anybody else as ancestral property, inherited by witness's father from the latter's father Ebrahim. Witness had four brothers. Alladinbhoy Hubibbhoy was before 1850 assisting his father in his business; but he subsequently separated and traded on his own account. Khan Mahomed and the other two brothers were also assisting in the business up to that year. Before that year, there were quarrels in the family. On the 23rd December 1844, Hubibbhoy made a deed of settlement. (Produced and put in.)

Mr. Starling : It laid the foundation for a number of suits. There is nothing special in this document to rely on; it is a history of the subsequent proceedings that are based on it.

Witness, continuing his evidence, said that shortly before 1850, disputes arose in the family and certain proceedings were taken in the Supreme Court. His father did not go on pilgrimage as he had intended, and did not give up his business. Alladinbhoy filed a suit against his father and his brothers, including the witness himself. (Counsel read the proceedings in the Supreme Court.)

Witness, continuing his evidence, said the suit in the Supreme Court came on in 1860, and the bill was dismissed with costs owing to the releases passed in regard to the bill filed in 1850. On the 12th April 1860, witness's father gave him a general power of attorney to carry on his business.

Mr. Starling read the proceedings connected with a bill filed by Fazulbhoy, defendant's brother, on the 12th June 1862.

Witness, continuing his evidence, said he first began trading in 1854 with three of his brothers under the name of Hubibbhoy Ebrahim Sons and Company. His father had no interest in the firm. Witness borrowed moneys from his father for the firm, and paid him interest. The firm continued for three years and was then dissolved. After a few months witness traded on his own account about a year or two years; and then traded in partnership with his brother Rahmoobhoy. That was in August 1863; and the partnership lasted about nine years, when witness and his brother separated. Since then witness had been carrying on business alone, and nobody had any interest in that business. There was a dispute between witness and his brother Fazul, which was referred to the arbitration of Hormusjee Nowrojee Saklatwalla. The arbitrator awarded in 1868 in favour of Fazul Rs. 2,80,000, which was handed to him in cash and landed property. Fazul was dissatisfied with the bequests made by their father's will for charity. Fazul took counsel's opinion in the matter after the award. From 1875 or 1876, the plaintiff ceased to live in witness's house, although he used to come occasionally and live in the house. Since 1884 he had been living separately. He never used to interfere with witness's management of his business. In 1875 plaintiff filed a suit in the High Court against witness and his brother Rahmoobhoy for a legacy left by witness's brother Khan Mahomed. In respect of that suit, witness and his brother paid plaintiff about Rs. 1,33,000 according to the decree. Since then plaintiff borrowed money from witness at different rates of interest. Witness used also to borrow moneys from plaintiff occasionally. Witness once bought a bungalow of plaintiff for Rs. 20,000, and paid him for it in 1876. It was a bungalow situated at Mulhar, where plaintiff sometimes managed affairs for witness. Plaintiff sometimes asked witness for maintenance. He sometimes made the request by letter; and witness had got several of those letters. (Counsel read the letters.) Plaintiff had also written to Alladin Promjee on the 4th August 1881, requesting him to use his influence with witness and get some money for plaintiff, as he was very hard up at the time. Witness sometimes received *chits* from plaintiff requesting small loans, varying from Rs. 200 to Rs. 700. In one instance, 11th April 1883, plaintiff sent a finger-ring as security for a loan. Witness kept the ring and made the loan. He had also advanced moneys to plaintiff on the security of goods. Witness's account with plaintiff for loans of this kind had extended from 1875 up to this date; and witness had always charged interest. Plaintiff once purchased a mare for Rs. 400, and witness paid the money on his account. The disputes between plaintiff and witness began in consequence of plaintiff's conduct at Mulhar. In 1859-60 witness received from his father a sum of Rs. 80,000 for private charity; and in 1862, he received another sum of Rs. 20,500 for private charity; and he further received a sum of Rs. 35,300 for the same purpose. These sums were entered in witness's private accounts. Witness received many other sums of money as presents from his father in Sumvat 1919. It was a long time since witness's grandfather died. His son became of age about fourteen years ago. Many persons who knew of the affairs of witness's grandfather and father were now dead. About seven or eight years ago, plaintiff took an active part in caste matters. He was a member of the committee of the jumat, and in his turn would become a manager. Witness was neither a member of committee nor a manager; he had stuck to trade. Plaintiff took an active part in the discussions about the Khoja succession bill. Meetings of the Suni section were held in witness's house. Plaintiff and Dr. DeMonte were among those present; and the provisions of the bill were discussed section by section. Translations in Gujantee had been prepared. Portions were read out and discussed in Hindustani or English; and Mr. De Monte took notes of the discussion. Plaintiff took an active part therein. Witness was a member of the Khoja commission which enquired into what the old law was. When the provision was read out that there is no distinction between ancestral and self-acquired property, there was no discussion on it. Plaintiff raised no objection to the provision, nor did he propose a discussion on it. It was resolved that a petition should be sent to Government. Paintiff undertook the management of getting the petition prepared, and of getting signatures to the petition.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned until to-morrow morning.

PEOPLE in India, says the *World*, will be much puzzled as to the indentity of Hurman Sing, Aulirnalia, C.I.E., Shunes-ud-Dowlah, Dinner-ul-Moole, and Colonel Gauja Baksh, who appear to have honoured the E.I.U.S. Club in St James's Square with their presence. Lord Cross, in his ribbon, looked in to beam on a crush of Indian celebrities which surpassed for its density anything experienced during the week. The strains of the Blue Hungarians could not induce portly Holkar, the guest of the evening, to stay more than a few minutes. The two ladies introduced by each member gazed in envious amazement at the £70,000 necklace round the swarthy neck of one of the visitors; great Indian somebodies were consoled at last for their disappointment at finding themselves Jubilee nobodies; and the supper and iced champagne conjured up reminiscences of the finest feasts at Chowringhee, Byculla, and the Madras Club.

MUCH excitement prevails in Canada in connection with the disallowance by the Canadian authorities of the charters passed by the Manitoban Legislature for establishing railway communication between Winnipeg and the United States frontier is increasing. The Honourable John Norquay, the Premier, in the course of an interview, is represented to have expressed himself as follows :—"The railway will be built, no matter what the consequences may be. The contractor has every thing in readiness to begin operations in the coming week. We are not serfs, and will not be found in the background in the event of trouble, which I hope will be avoided, but not at the expense of the railroad project." The Attorney-General is stated to have spoken in a similar strain. The Ministerial press threatens that force will be resorted to to prevent the construction of the railway, and all the journals regard the situation as acute.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Monday, Captain H. Bally presiding. There were also present :—Colonel Merewether, Captain Martin, Drs. T. Blaney, Cowasjee Hormusjee and P. O. DeSouza, Messrs. J. E. Duxbury, E. E. Freshorn, A. M. Gubbay, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Damodar Tapidas, Damodar Thackersey Malji, Eknath Raghunath Narayen Khote, Hurbhoodas Narottamdas, Jalbhoy Ardaseer Sett, Jamshedjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Joomabhoy Lalljee, Kaikhusro Nowroji Kabraji, Karsandas Vallabhdas, Cowasjee Merwanjee Sheroff, Mahomed Hussein Hakim, Abdulla Meherali Dharamsey, Gokuldas Jugmohundas, Mirza Hussein Khan, Messrs. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Nasrojee Byramjee Suntook, Nuzzer Mahomed Fatehally, Purshotamdas Mungulduss Nathubhoy, Raghunath Narayan Khote, C.I.E., Rahimtoola Mahomed Syani, Rustomjee Dhunjeebhoy Sethna, Shivjee Dharmsjee, and Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy.

MR. KAPADIA VERBATIM.

Mr. Jamsetjee Pallonjee Kapadia, in accordance with a notice of motion, moved—"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to order a special short-hand reporter to attend the meetings of the Corporation, and to take down and faithful report of the speeches delivered by the members; the same to be printed and distributed to the members along with the proceedings."

The following is a verbatim report of the speech as made by Mr. Kapadia in support of his motion.

Mr. Kapadia, who was received with roars of laughter, said : Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen—

The Chairman : Address the chair, Mr. Kapadia.

Mr. Kapadia : Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen—(Laughter.)

The Chairman : You will, please, address the chair, Mr. Kapadia.

Mr. Kapadia : Well, Mr. Chairman—(loud laughter—the notice of motion which I have brought forward today is necessarily arising from our past action and deliberation at this board. Gentlemen, you are aware that some years ago we allowed in this Corporation—written speeches were allowed—and those written speeches were reported next day, fully reported, and gentlemen, who made off-hand speeches, their speeches were curtailed and others were not reported at all. That was not an act of justice to all who had only to make speeches after hearing what took place at the Corporation board. In order to prevent such written speeches, men like Mr. Mehta brought a motion, and written speeches were disallowed. Since then we have gone a step further. The Town Council's report were not published and circulated among the members. Very often when the Town Council's report—(a pause) —we were not in a position to judge about certain matters whenever they came to be disposed of here. Some gentlemen in the Corporation proposed that the Town Council's report should be also printed and circulated among members, so that members should know what they are voting for and what they are expected upon certain matters that may have been disposed of in the Town Council. We acceded to that request, and since then Town Council's reports are published, and we are now in a position to dispose of, dispose of (hem). Latterly a disposition is arising in this Corporation that we ought to have every scrap of paper on the subject, which is brought forward near us for discussion should be near us so that we are in a position to judge and come to the proper conclusion. Now I say, some of the speeches of members are curtailed and some are allowed to go at full length in the papers. (Laughter.) I ask—I do not think that it is fair. (Renewed Laughter.) Is it a fair way of printing our reports ? You are aware, again—outside public in the way these reports are published, how can they judge what is said at this Corporation board, and we run the great danger of being ousted at the hands of ratepayers when the general elections come. (Cries of "No," "No," and "Question," "Question," and laughter.) Taking all these subjects into consideration, I have thought after consulting some of our friends, whose speeches are not at all reported or curtailed—(long pause). The Municipal Commissioner, knowing that he has appointed two short-hand reporters to attend at this meeting and to take always reports of the speeches of all the members delivered here—(a pause)—so I do not wish you to go into more expense. The Municipal Commissioner has already two short-hand reporters; sitting all time and taking report of the meeting for the information of the Commissioner. Clerks that have been paid by our expense, and if they are taking reports only for the guidance of the Municipal Commissioner, it is high time that they should be printed and presented to us also. But for that we might not know, we might not know—(a pause). Under such circumstances, sometimes when one man goes to the meeting, and after two or three years we might know what we have spoken and others have spoken. It will be a record in our hands—a matter of reference. As it is, we cannot refer to this; we have not even time to refer them. Gentlemen, where—gentlemen, might say upon whom you want to saddle the blame. If reference is made to newspaper reports, they will say, "Oh, no, I have not said so, the reporters may say anything, I am not at all responsible." If you have your own reporter, you can saddle the blame on him, you can easily do so; but, as it is, you cannot do it now. In the Legislative Council, you know, speeches which are published are never published till the speaker has seen all the reports from the newspaper office. If such concessions are being granted to them, why should we not have that concession ? (Laughter.) I should be the very last man to be personal, and consequently I am not going to say anything against reporters, who have no locus *standi* at this board. (Laughter.) I have brought this matter upon a broad footing, and I think my proposition is very just and proper. I, therefore, beg to propose.—(Read the resolution.)

The Chairman : Does any member second the resolution ?

The Chairman (after waiting for about thirty seconds) said : As no member seconds the resolution, it falls to the ground. (Laughter.)

Mr. Kapadia muttered some words, which were inaudible at

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TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Clarke Bunder, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of the first purchaser, Mr. Muncherjee Rustomjee.

200 tons Watson's Hartley coals, ex s.s. Hornhead.
378 " " " ex s.s. Scotsman.

On account and risk of Mr. Hajee Joosub Hajee Abdool Kurrim, 167 tons Powell's Duffryn coals, ex s.s. St Albans.
40 " " " " s.s. Albans.

A deposit of 25 per cent, will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods.

at 1-30 P. M.

1. Handsome strong, second-hand office shigram.
1. Do. English-built glass fronted miniature brougham.
1. Strong fast-trotting bay arab horse.—Quite to ride and drive.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 20 July 1887

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.

AUCTION SALE of damaged cargo of the s.s. Berenice at the Prince's Dock.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at the Prince's Dock, on account of the concerned, the damaged cargo of the s.s. Berenice, consisting of.—

523 bales cotton.
125 " "
1 065 boxes of casia.
57 bags black pepper.
1 " white "
101 " black "
2 " white "
97 " castor seeds.
49 cases gallnuts.
6 " paper umbrellas.
1 " figured leather.
40 bales rattan shavings.
50 cases star aniseed.
10 bags dry ginger.
600 loose gunny bags supposed to be the contents of 3 bales.
5 bales of jute.
A quantity of loose jute, about 8 bales.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, July 20 1887.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.
Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas,
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW.
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
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This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.
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with number of Stand, &c.
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Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
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MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES
ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
" " " Overland Summary,
" " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

and for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co., Branch Establishment East street, Poona.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 19.

CONSOLS in London yesterday were unchanged at 101½, and French Rentes in Paris at 109½, but 3½ per cent. Indian Paper was ⅛ lower at 102⅞. Bar Silver in London has advanced ⅛d. to 44 1 3-16d., and 4 per cent. Rupee Paper comes ⅛ better in sympathy.

From Mincing Lane a partial decline of 3d. per quarter in Calcutta Linseed is the only fluctuation reported. Wheat comes dull, with a reduction of 3d. to 6d. per quarter in London.

The Liverpool Cotton market yeterday, Reuter says, closed unsettled with a decline in Americans of 1-16d. on the spot, 5-32d. in near and 1-32d. to 3-64d. in distant arrivals. The sales, however, reached the considerable total of 12,000 bales, comprising 800 Surats, and from New York the decline advised is only 1-16 cent. in ready Cotton and 3 points in Futures.

In the Bombay market shippers continue quite out of it, and we have not heard of an inquiry on their account for any description. The Mills however have been active buyers, and we hear of the following transaction:—850 bales Pachora at Rs. 170; 300 bales Julgaum at Rs. 186; 200 bales Bengals at Rs. 150; 100 bales Westerns at Rs. 181; 400 bales Antni at Rs. 156 to 157; and 200 bales Compta at Rs. 157 to Rs. 159 per candy.

WHEAT is quite stagnant. Sellers where there are any would submit to a reduction of ½ anna per cwt., but even that does not bring business within feasible limits.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and Monday were:—

Cotton	1,864 bales.
Wheat	18,760 cwts.
Linseed	4,809 "
Rapeseed	3,248 "
Gingelly	1,926 "

FREIGHTS are quiet and unchanged. Quoted rates are 18s. 9d. to £1, but there is nothing doing at them.

EXCHANGE.—On the strength of the rise in Silver and firm accounts from Calcutta rates here have advanced 1-32d. in ready Bills, and practically 1-16d. in forward delivery, Bank Telegraphic up to the end of the year being obtainable at 1s. 4⅞d. per rupee. We quote for next mail:—

Bank Bills on demand..	1s. 4 15-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 29-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5	"
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 5 3-32d.	"
Francs 3 months' sight	1·80	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER is steady at Rs. 97⅝ for Fours, and Rs. 102 for Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES.—Spinning and Weaving Mills continue firm, and a general advance of Rs. 5 per share has taken place, except in Oriental, which are Rs. 5 lower, and Manockjee Petit's which are weaker by by Rs. 2½. Prince of Wales Fire Insurance shares have advanced to Rs. 1,750. National Bank of India to Rs. 122.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	ct.	772½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	850xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	660
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	105
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	100 $125	all	17½ do.	652
National Bank of India	37,320	250		5 pct.	122

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	990
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,030
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	250	8.	1,000	Rs. 100	1,750

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	–	–	£154½
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	–	£100	–	–	£171

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W Company	1,308	1,000	000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	455
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	Rs. 5	101
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	355
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	580
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 2[illegible]	570xd
Bo. Cotton Mf'g Co. Ld.	600	500	500	Rs. 20	330
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	880
Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	–	155
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	835
New issues	3,000	125	–	Rs. 12½	200
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 17½	697½
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	Rs. 2[illegible]	610
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	580
City of Bombay Shares	595	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	860
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,300
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,50[illegible]	50[illegible]	5[illegible]	Rs. [illegible]	665
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	630
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500	...	170
Hindustan Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	830	850
Hinganghat Mill Co Ld	700	500	all	87½ p.s	720
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,000	500	Rs. 30	850
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	1,000	Rs. 25	475
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	568	1,000	500	Rs. 8	1,385
James Greaves Mills	100	500	1,000	Rs. 2[illegible]	60[illegible]
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,340	500	5[illegible]	14-5-[illegible]	420
Jewraz Balloo	1,300	1,000	500	Rs. 55	1,190
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	875
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 760	770
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,500	1,000	100	Rs. 5	140
Madras United	500	1 000	1,000	Rs. 140	2,475
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	...	520
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,232½
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	2[illegible]	Rs. 8	170
Morarjee Gocuidas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,425
Mahaboobshai Mills' NGulburga	2,400	500	...	9 p.c.	765
National Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	–	380
[illegible]algaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	,000	1,000	100	...	55
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000		200
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	835
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 25	550
People of India S. & W Company	..	250	250	Rs. 6½	140
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	000	500	500	...	65
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	925
Ripon	641	1,000	,000	Rs. 50	825
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,[illegible]0	1,000	000	...	832½
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	Rs.	0
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,120
Sonderdas	650	1,000	1,000	–	675
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	250
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	...	240
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	440
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	000	1,000	Rs. 0	645
[illegible]ukmidas Khimji S. W. Co.			1,000	Rs. 40	805

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 p.	160 / 120
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	157
Sapty Co., Ld.	325	200	165	nil.	65
Barton & Co., Ld.	,000	00	100	Rs. 20	
Do. New issue	500		87	10 2-3p.c	12
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		600	100	2-3p.c	100nl.
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	11 p.c	510
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	15 p. ct.	230
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	112
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	7 p.c.	2,950
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs. 5	740
Bombay Municipal Bonds	–	–	–	3½	100½
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	–	14 Nl.
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	..	500
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	8,000	100	100	Rs. 10	78
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Rs. 15	
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	Rs. 4	11½
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	500	256	250	...	225
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	350
Marcks & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 10	80xd
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.ct	80
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	104xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	Rs. [illegible]	105
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p. a.	18
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 19	45
Port Canning Co.	6,000	00	1,000	Rs. 1[illegible]	317½
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	p.c.	101
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	–	90
Telephone Co., Ld.	12,200	25	25		8
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	600	600	Rs. 100	1175
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	180
Western India Flour Mills	,000	125	100	nil.	5
M. M. Mody & Co	000	00	200	11 p.c.	165

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

SAMSON—June 30, at Poona, Flora Katherine (Khatoun) wife of Mr. Moses Samson, of the Bombay Commissariat, now on Service in Upper Burmah, deeply lamented.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

SMITH—July 11, at Bird Lodge, Murree, the wife of G Leslie Smith, C S, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1887.

THE fifty-eighth section of the Bombay Municipal Bill provides that the Municipal Commissioner "may, at any time, be an additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making laws and regulations." That it is desirable that the Municipality of Bombay should be represented in the Legislative Council there can be no question. But it cannot be seriously maintained that to call up to the Legislature one of the Government servants appointed by Government to be Municipal Commissioner at a salary of Rs. 2,500 a month, would in any way satisfy the claim of the Municipality to representation, supposing such a claim to exist. Another Government official the more would have a seat on the Council; but the Municipality as such would not be one whit nearer representation in that body than it is now. Why not provide that the Municipal Corporation shall be represented on the Legislative Council by two of its members selected by Government on the recommendation of the majority? The innovation would not be more startling than that contemplated in the provision enabling the Municipal Commissioner to take part in the making of laws and regulations, including of course Municipal Bills such as that now on the anvil. If the right were accorded to recommend two members to the Government for seats on the Legislative Council, one of them being a Native and the other a European, both classes would be better represent on that body than they are. The one non-official European who has now a seat is the representative of the mercantile community only, and he is expected to busy himself solely with matters appertaining to trade and commerce. In practice he is always the chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, and it is right and useful that so influential a body should be directly represented on the Council. But no European non-official of any other class has at present any chance of a seat. There is no channel through which Europeans who are not merchants or officials, can attain access to the Legislature; and there is, consequently, no inducement whatever for them to interest themselves in public questions, or waste time in discussing them. The Government in a recent Resolution was understood to give expression between the lines to a scornful belief that only personal considerations like that which was involved in the appointment to a seat on the magisterial bench, aroused any interest amongst the European community, and led them to agitate and sign vehement memorials. The taunt, whether veiled or not, would never have had even the shadow of an excuse if it had not been the tradition of the Government to exclude non-official Europeans from all share in the labour or honour of public business, save only in the appointment to the Legislative Council of the chairman of the Chamber of Commerce. Had a legitimate and recognised outlet for the opinions and interests of Europeans resident in India been provided, there never would have been a tithe of the uproar and fury which marked the Calcutta demonstration against the Ilbert Bill. Had there been a fair representation of that community on the Local and Supreme Legislative Councils, the protest against the Bill would have been preceded by interpellations which would have led the way to an interchange of views and the clearing up of misunderstanding. It is idle to suppose that the appointment of a Municipal Commissioner, himself a Government servant, would give either to Europeans or Natives the degree of direct representation which it will soon be necessary to accord for the advantage of the Government and the public alike. The same argument applies equally to Natives. Lord Dufferin spoke with unusual warmth of the hostile and bitter and unfair criticism to which every act of the Government is subjected by the Vernacular Press, especially in Bengal, and every one must admit that the Viceroy had full justification for strong remonstrances and protest. Much of the misunderstanding and suspicion which finds expression in the native papers would have no existence if the members of Government had in India the same means of making themselves heard in exposition and explanation, which is enjoyed by ministers not only in England, but in every European country outside Russia and Constantinople. Prince Bismarck himself, compact of blood and iron as he is, does not disdain to meet Herr Windthorst foot to foot and fight out his case and make it good, if he can, in the eyes of the Parliament and outside public. In India the meagre statement of "Objects and Motives" is all that the Administration has now to depend upon to secure an impartial judgment of its proposed measures. An occasional speech at the Council, addressed to half-a-dozen sympathising colleagues, can have really no effect on the public outside; it is not pitched for their ears, nor addressed to them with any particular knowledge of what pitch would elicit a sympathetic vibration in mind or heart. Give a somewhat larger audience, with a right at saying "hear, 'hear," or "oh, oh," and the performance will be in a very different key.

Since the Government itself has, quite unasked, testified its willingness to give the Bombay Municipality an indirect representation in the Legislative Council, it ought to go a measured step further, and consult the Corporation as to the representative in whom it would place most confidence; it would be better that the representation should be dual, one being a Native and one a European. That point conceded, why should not the Bombay University be similarly honoured and utilised for the purpose of bringing the Legislative Council into contact with the educated public? The Fellows are all nominated by Government, so that it is impossible to doubt their loyalty or their sense of responsibility. European and Native Fellows might very well meet to recommend two members of their own body as worthy of seats on the Council. Four representative members chosen by public bodies in Bombay, which owe their existence and their status to the Government, could not in any way be objects of distrust or instruments of disaffection. By supplementing them with two representatives from Poona and the Deccan, two from Ahmedabad and Guzerat, and two from Karachi and Sind, the Government would have a Legislative Council to which it could look for guidance and even for support. If desired as an additional precaution, the number of official members might be increased, so as to secure to the Government its present majority. The right of interpellation, and that of freely discussing Government propopals, would not interfere with the right of initiation now reserved to the Cabinet. What would Government have to fear from having in the Legislative body an intelligent audience, to receive at first-hand the impressions which the Governor and the Members of Council desire to give? There would be nothing to fear; but much to gain in every way. It must be always for the advantage of the Government to be in touch with representative men, who speak and act under a sense of responsibility, and who know that the objects which they desire to attain, are only of value in so far as they are not personal, but are sought equally by those whom they for the time being represent. The governing power in India should take a step in advance. Opinion has been for some time past maturing, and will soon insist upon an improvement of Legislative machinery which lags behind the conceptions and the requirements of the present day. Mr. Herbert Gladstone, in a paper contributed to the *Nineteenth Century*, from which we gave an extract yesterday, quotes with high approval the words which Mr. Forbes Adam spoke to the Chamber of Commerce in the beginning of this year, calling attention to the fact that the time is drawing nigh when election may be substituted for the nomination of non-official members, and the provisions of the local budgets brought under discussion. What we advocate is that without needless delay the number of nominated members should be increased, and that representative bodies should be consulted by Government before making the nominations. This advice we have frequently urged upon the Government, and we are glad that the chairman of the Chamber of Commerce has pointed out that the time is coming when public opinion will require the principle of election to be substituted for that of nomination. In the same spirit as that which has led Mr. Herbert Gladstone to urge the gradual increase of the representative system in the Imperial and Local Government of India, we confine our immediate advocacy to a larger infusion of the non-official element, and the recognition of a right of interpellation, made of practical use by the presence of an audience which, though still elected, would be also representative, and reasonably critical. The necessity of explaining matters to such a body would, as Mr. Forbes Adam truly said, prove a marvellous protection against the costly proposals of special departments, and a salutary check on wasteful expenditure.

It is quite in vain to expect that any device such as that of making the Municipal Commissioner a Member of Council will accomplish what is doubtless the desire of the Government—the representation of the Bombay Municipality on the Council. Recent experience forbids such a hope. The Municipal Bill was drafted in Poona by Mr. Naylor in close consultation during three months with Mr. Ollivant, the Municipal Commissioner. The first draft contained constitutional and organic innovations directly opposed to the declared opinion and recommendation of the Corporation after due and long consideration. Those organic changes were repudiated in block by the Corporation with such unanimity that the Government rightly and with good grace at once expunged them, and the amended draft was sent to the Corporation for approval. Upon examination it is found that in the details such changes have been wrought as to practically annul the most valued of the Municipal rights which have been enjoyed by the Corporation and the Town Council for some twenty years past. The Corporation has asked for additional time to examine carefully the changes introduced, and the Government have with some demur agreed to meet the views of the Corporation on that point. There is no reason to doubt that eventually the Government will yield to the recommendations of the Corporation in this matter of the details of the measure which have a tendency to effect the supersession of the Town Council and the Corporation by the official appointed by Government. Those proposed details will most probably follow the suggestion of organic changes, one of which proposed to abolish the Town Council and replace it by a Standing Committee of very different status. It is now intended to retain the Town Council, but to make the Municipal Commissioner eligible to the chairmanship of that body. As chairman he would practically be judge in his own case, if a question ever arose as to his action as chief of the executive. This and other innovations are strongly disapproved of by the Corporation; there was never the slightest chance of their being willingly accepted. Yet they are in the revised draft of the Municipal Bill prepared by a Government officer, with the advice and assistance of the Municipal Commissioner, himself also a Government officer. Can any more convincing evidence be found of the inutility of making a Municipal Commissioner a member of the Legislative Council as a means of keeping the Government in touch with the opinion of Bombay, represented by its Municipal Corporation?

WE published a day or two since an appeal which Lady Roberts has lately issued in support of her project for the introduction of nursing sisters into the military hospitals in India. No appeal that could be made to the European community in India, and to all at home who are interested in the European army serving in this country, could come with more urgent claims upon their help. Happily the essential features of Lady Robert's scheme have been adopted by the Government of India. They have undertaken, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, to bear the cost of a staff of nursing sisters at Rawul Pindi and at Umballa. There will be a lady superintendent and six sisters in the one case, and a lady superintendent and twelve sisters in the other, and it is hoped that this will be the beginning of a much larger undertaking, which will embrace Poona, Mhow, Secunderabad, Bangalore, and the large military stations in Bengal. The need for this work is very easily demonstrated. Nowhere but in this country, with few exceptions, is the British soldier deprived of the skilled and gentle nursing which the trained sister alone can give. At home, where the need for it is less urgent than here, the nursing sisters have been found a necessity. They have been found a necessity also in every recent campaign—a necessity and a blessing. They have saved life, and when this has been beyond their power they have soothed the dying hours of the British soldier with a gentle presence and a devoted attention. The medical officer in charge of the base hospital at Cairo during the Egyptian campaign is quoted in testimony to the value of their work. "Wherever they went," Lady Roberts tells us in an appeal which has already won sympathy and help, "their services were acknowledged by the army doctors to have been the means of saving life and of lightening the labour and relieving the anxieties of those officers." But the best way of appreciating the need of them is to consider the lot of the British officer or soldier in India who has to pass through an illness without them. He is dependent upon the orderly on duty for the day, that is to say upon one who has no knowledge of the art of nursing, whose hand is heavy, who has no interest in his duty, and who, even if he does his best, and does not discharge his duty in a perfunctory way, still makes a most indifferent nurse. We have to think of the provision that is thus made, and then we have to think of the necessities which it often has to meet, of the enteric fever to which the younger portion of the army are so prone, and in which the hope of recovery, with scarcely an exception, depends upon the nursing which the patient gets. It is one of the commonplaces of the subject of enteric fever that as much or more depends upon the nurse than on the doctor. Thus Lady Roberts says:—"A military doctor has assured me that almost every medical officer in this country must be able to call to mind numerous instances in which men's lives might have been saved had careful nursing been available, and many of them keenly deplore deaths which might have been averted had competent nurses been at hand." These considerations have had their rightful weight with the Government of India, and they must now exercise their rightful weight with the public. And the part that the public are invited to take in the enterprise is the provision of hot weather resting places in the hills for the ladies who for the greater part of the year will labour in this good cause in the plains. To bring them to India without making provision for the conservation of their health would be to run the risk of failure, and this part of the burden the public in India and at home will surely share between them. Ladies are now being selected in England for the work; they will come out in November, and it is hoped that by next hot weather some refuge from the heat will be prepared for those who have toiled in this work of mercy in the plains.

THE newspaper reading public will probably admit that a good service has been done in translating into English the lively speech which Mr. Mehdi Ali—for it is easier to speak of him under that name than under his well-earned title of Mohsin-ul-Mulk—delivered at the banquet in Sir Salar Jung's palace at Hyderabad last week. He is eloquent in Urdu and his Urdu, as our readers must have noticed, loses nothing in translation. The testimony which Mr. Mehdi Ali bears to the good feeling that prevails at Hyderabad between Europeans and Indians is as pleasant to read as his testimony to the excellent merits of Colonel Marshall. It will be confirmed by everyone who has visited the Nizam's hospitable capital, and who is not likely to have been more struck with anything there than with the happy harmony which exists between the turban, the fez, the dress coat, and even the mess jacket. Mr. Mehdi Ali was entitled to boast of this, as he was entitled also to boast of the success which Hyderabad has achieved in solving some of the problems which still puzzle the minds of the Civil Service Commission. "Here," he said, "native gentlemen of good family and administrative ability have found an admirable field for the exercise of their talent." And this, we must suppose, despite the admitted truth that high birth and higher education do not always go together in India. But the Hyderabad Government have had the good sense to act upon the equally admitted truth that birth counts for much in India, far more even than in England, where Mr. Gladstone has discovered that his countrymen have "a sneaking fondness for a lord." In this Hyderabad has set an example which, in spite of our just regard for educational capacity as a qualification for State employment, we cannot quite pass by in British India. Hyderabad, as even its eulogists concede, has still a good deal to learn. But Mr. Mehdi Ali's speech reminds us that there is something which we may with advantage learn from Hyderabad.

A LONDON correspondent who reminds us of a statement made in our columns last year that the Kensingtonian movement for Exhibitions was largely prompted by a regard for personal vested interest in house property in that neighbourhood, writes:—"There is some truth in this, as also in the rumour that the same authorities will, with one or two additions, govern the Institute as they have other Kensington shows." If this should prove to be the case, there will be some reason to complain of a breach of the understanding upon which the Institute has been subscribed for. The "Kensington gang," we have been solemnly assured, were to be out of it. And yet it is noteworthy that when, a few weeks ago Professor Abel, the Secretary of the Institute Committee, was absent from his duties through illness, his place was filled by so prominent a figure in the Kensington set as Sir Somers Vine.

THE Bombay Municipal Corporation sat yesterday afternoon in a "committee of the whole house," to consider in detail the draft Municipal Bill. It is proposed in the Bill to confer on the Bombay Chamber of Commerce the right of electing two members to represent that body on the Corporation. The majority of the Corporators agreed that rather than confer the franchise on the Chamber, an addition of two members should be made in the number at present assigned to the ratepayers for election.

THE Sub-Committee of the Public Service Commission was yesterday occupied in taking the evidence of Dr. Peterson, Professor of Sanskrit in the Elphinstone College. The witness gave a number of instances of his juniors in the service being placed over his head, and complained that the system of regulating promotions in the graded list was an utterly rotten one. Inspectors were thought specially to deserve admission into the higher grades, but Dr. Peterson did not see why the work of teaching Sanskrit should at all be considered inferior to that of inspecting schools. He added that his promotion as a Sanskrit professor should be given to him entirely independently of the work done by other officers in the inspecting line. On the general question of the substitution of native for European agency in the Educational Department, Dr. Peterson considered it desirable that native students should be brought, to a certain extent, in contact with European research and learning, not by means of books alone, but by the living presence of English teachers. It was true that the aim of the whole system was to turn out natives capable of conveying European learning to advanced students, and if they were not tending in that direction, the system would be a failure. But the time had certainly not yet arrived, when native professors might be exclusively entrusted with the work.

THE Burma rupee, the old coin issued by the Burmese Government, and accepted as current and equivalent to the Queen's rupee up to this time, has been reduced in value to 12 annas.

SOME coolies working under Mr. J. Robson, contractor, North-Western Railway while digging up a certain plot of ground near his own dwelling house, at Lahore, are reported to have come across four ordinary sized boxes containing jewellery and money. It is added that Mr. Robson handed over the contents of the boxes to Government, claiming one-third of the value.

AT a court-martial held at Jullunder, on the 4th instant, Sowar Didar Singh, of the 16th Bengal Cavalry, was found guilty of the murder of Jemadar Karm Singh, whom he shot with his carbine. The Court sentenced the prisoner to be hanged, and the sentence is confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief.

COLONEL MALLOCK, Deputy Director-General of Telegraphs, takes six months' leave to England, from the 2nd August.

REFERRING to the statement that the Finance Committee's proposals relating to the reduction of Simla allowances are now under the consideration of the Viceroy, an up-country paper remarks:—"This is, of course, premature, for the Viceroy is not likely to consider the question of such allowances until the reply of the Secretary of State on the main question of the Exodus has been received.

DURING the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Hobart, Colonel Ollivant, the senior Deputy Inspector-General of Police, will act as Inspector General in the N.-W. Provinces. Mr. Berrill officiates in Colonel Ollivant's place, and Mr. Sydney Smith as Assistant Inspector-General of Railway Police,

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ANGLO-TURKISH CONVENTION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 18.

The Sultan, being asked by Herr Radowitz, the German Ambassador, at his farewell audience, said that the Anglo-Turkish Convention has not been ratified owing to a strong Mussulman opposition.

CHOLERA IN SICILY.

CATANIA, JULY 18.

Cases of cholera are increasing. There were 42 seizures and 25 deaths here on Sunday.

EXPLOSION OF A POWDER MAGAZINE AT MASSOWAH.

TEN KILLED AND THIRTY WOUNDED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 19.

Intelligence has been received from Aden that the main magazine at Massowah exploded on the 13th inst. The casualties were ten killed and thirty wounded.

THE CAMBAY CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 19.

Private correspondence from England confirms the belief that the Secretary of State will reverse the finding of the Ahmedabad Commission in the Cambay case.

DEFENCE WORKS FOR INDIA.

Some nine or ten junior officers of the Royal Engineers are to be summoned to Simla to assist in preparing designs of various defence works which the Government now looks to carrying out.

THE QUEEN'S REPLY TO THE ADDRESS FROM MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 19.

In a long letter to the *Madras Mail* about his reception by the Queen and Jubilee affairs, Sir Charles Lawson says that the Queen gave the following reply to the Address from this Presidency:—"It gives me great pleasure to receive this expression of the sentiments of loyalty and attachment from my subjects in the Presidency of Madras. That Presidency, as stated in the Address, has been blessed with peace throughout my reign, and I am rejoiced to know that it has made steady progress in prosperity and in the happiness of its people. The famine which visited the Presidency in 1877 was a source of deep grief to me, but my officers did all in their power to mitigate its effects. I pray that it may please God to aver such another calamity from my people."

THE MADRAS HARBOUR WORKS.

The Madras Government has received a telegram stating that the committee sitting in London to consider the question of the north-eastern entrance to the Madras harbour have recommended that the work should be continued at the south arm only, upon the present design, which provides for the eastern entrance, and that work be stopped at the northern arm till a decision as to the entrance is arrived at.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JULY 18.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Australia arrived here this evening.

LONDON, JULY 18.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kerbela arrived here from Bombay, Kurrachee and Malabar Coast, this afternoon.

SUEZ, JULY 18.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Forbes arrived here yesterday morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 18.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed unsettled. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	3 15-16
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	68½
4½ per cent. "	71½
3 per cent. Consols for account	101⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102⅜
4½ per cent. French Rentes	109¼
Bar Silver	44 3-16

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, July 18.

10 p.m.	79·4

TUESDAY, July 19.

6 a.m.	78·2
10 a.m.	83·0
3 p.m.	83·4
4 p.m.	83·3

THE Government of India have adopted a different view to that held by the Madras Government with regard to the appointment of Superintendent of the Central Jail, Trichinopoly, and have decided that it be included in the list of those charges reserved for commissioned Medical officers. Existing arrangements are, however, we understand, not to be interfered with until the occurrence of a vacancy.

ONE of the suggestions offered by the Finance Committee was that the salary of the Resident in Travancore and Cochin might be reduced to that of a Collector, and of his Assistant to that of an Assistant Collector; and they also expressed doubts as to the necessity for a Residency Surgeon. The Madras Government are, however, strongly opposed to any such measure, and, in reply to the Government of India, who called for an expression of their opinion on the subject, have stated that they consider that no reduction whatever should be made in the pay, and consequently status, of either the Resident or his Assistant, and that they are of opinion that the duties now performed by the Residency Surgeon cannot be better provided for than under existing arrangements. The post of Resident is one the duties of which, involving as they do the independent political charge of two Native States, require that the officer selected should be one of great experience, and not appointed on mere grounds of seniority—in fact, should be classed as a first-class political charge, and be regarded as one of the prizes of the Service.

FIVE months ago, Sir Bradford Leslie, under a flag-bedecked shamiana, informed Lord Dufferin that the Jubilee Bridge on the E. I. R. at Hughli was "thoroughly tested and now qualified to receive official recognition and baptism." Now it is stated that one of the caissons of that bridge, which was sunk to a depth of 100 feet below sea level, has begun to subside, and is affecting the Naihattispan, a length of 420 feet of girder. The cost of the bridge has been nearly fifty lakhs.

REFERRING to the claims of the Native Princes to be considered independent instead of feudatory, an up-country paper remarks:—"One has only to turn to Aitchison's *Treaties* to see this. In 1862, when the storm of the Mutiny had died away, there were issued to all the principal Chiefs, such as the Nizam, Holkar, Scindia, Baroda, &c., what were known as 'adoption *sanads*,' under which the right of adopting an heir was granted by the British Government. Each of these *sanads* is identical with its fellows, and the closing paragraph runs as follows:—'Be assured that nothing shall disturb the engagement thus made to you, *so long as your house is loyal to the Crown* and faithful to the conditions of the treaties, grants, or engagements which record its obligations to the British Government.' Some good people in England, who see in every Indian Raja a Shah at least, would do well to study the above extract, more particularly the words we have italicised."

MILITARY NEWS.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL LOCKHART has been unable to avail himself of his leave, as up till now he has been prostrated with fever at Mektila.

COLONEL BUSHMAN, of the Adjutant-Generals' Department, proceeds home on three months' leave immediately.

CAPTAIN A. G. DURAND, Officiating Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Allahabad Division, has been granted 90 days' privilege leave of absence from the 17th instant.

THE six additional garrison batteries of Artillery coming to India next trooping season will be temporarily located at Poona (1), Roorki (3), Barrackpore (1), and Karachi (1), to be eventually quartered, one battery at each of the following stations: Quetta, Bombay, Aden, Rangoon, Karachi and Fort William.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the inclusion of Parbatia, the language of the Gurkhas, in paragraph 1055, Army Regulations, India, Vol. 1, Part I., and for which Munshi rewards will be given.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. F. THOMAS, Military Accounts Department, who has been officiating as Pay Examiner, Bengal, has been transferred to Madras.

COLONEL C. A. CARTER, Controller of Military Accounts, Madras, having been granted 90 days' leave to England, Colonel H. G. Saunders, Examiner of Commissariat Accounts, has been appointed to officiate on Colonel Carter's responsibility.

COLONEL G. SIMPSON, Brigade Major, 1st Brigade, Upper Burma Field Force, having given over charge to Brigadier-General Wolseley, returned from Pyinull Win, and left by Sunday's express boat for Rangoon, where he assumes his appointment as Assistant Adjutant General, Lower Burma Division of the Army.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

A GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Corps was held at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday evening, to consider the proposed election of a Captain. Major Roughton, Commandant of the Corps, was called to the chair, and there was a large attendance of members. The chairman said that the meeting had been called to consider the question of the election of a Captain. Originally it had been proposed to hold the election in another way, but as some members of the corps had objected to that method, the meeting had been called. Without admitting, except for the sake of argument, that any mistake had been committed in the former procedure, he said, admidst applause, that he trusted if that had been the case, it would be considered as condoned by the holding of the meeting. Major Roughton explained the reasons why it had been considered advisable to elect a Captain at the present stage, and invited discussion on the subject. Mr. Mitchell proposed that the election should stand over for the present, and that all the officers should be elected at one time. A list of the members of the Corps being previously circulated to all its members, and this was seconded by Mr. Tate. Mr. De Saone proposed, and Mr. Beckerley seconded as an amendment, that the election of a Captain should take place at once. Dr. Weir, Mr. Homan, Captain Hodges and others addressed the meeting, and eventually the amendment was lost and the original resolution carried.

It was decided that a subscription of Re. 1 per month should be collected from the members of the Corps to pay for the current expenses, and Captain A. C. Clark, upon the request of the meeting, undertook the duties of collecting the subscriptions and making the necessary disbursements. Mr. Mitchell also, upon the request of the meeting, undertook to assist in carrying out the clerical duties connected with the Corps.

THE high prices realized by pearls at Messrs. Hamilton's sale shows the much-talked-of depression has not affected their value. There is something enigmatic in the universal attraction which the calcareous concretions produced by certain shell-fish have exercised over the minds of men of all ages and countries. Some portion of the esteem was due, in times of yore, to the magic qualities with which they were credited. A writer in the *Saturday Evening Review*, says:—"Pearls entered largely into the complex electuaries which formed the backbone of ancient medicine, and were extensively prescribed by mediæval physicians as antacids and astringents. Raja Sourendro Mohun Tagore is shown by his *Mano Mala*, published so lately as 1881, to be still under the spell of those particles of carbonate of lime, for he asserts that 'the burnt powder of pearls, taken with water, cures lunacy of all descriptions, and all mental diseases, jaundice, and all disease of the heart, intestines, and stomach. Used as a dentifrice, it strengthens the gums and cleanses the teeth.' One would like to know, par parenthese, is there a modern Cleopatra who converts pearls into tooth powder! Another extraordinary superstition has been revived of recent years. It was a widespread belief among Orientals that pearls breed, like insects might do, if enclosed in a small box with some grains of rice and a little cotton wool. In 1878 thi question was gravely debated at a session of the Royal Asiatic Society of Singapur. Incredible as it may seem, this monstrous theory received a fair share of support, and was hotly discussed. Mr. Edwin Streeter, the well-known Bond-Street Jeweller, admits that he was staggered by the circumstantiality of the evidence, and was even seduced into experimenting in this direction. Needless to add that the pearls thus coupled proved sterile, though Mr. Streeter tells us that the grains of rice 'originally perfect, suffered some change whereby they presented an appearance of having been nibbled.'"

THE *Gazette of India* contains an advertisement that the Calcutta Mint wishes to sell various coins of Shah Allum, Shah Jehan, and other Mogul emperors. A good deal of the old Mogul coinage is still current in India, though mainly limited to Upper India and the Native States in Rajputana and Central India. The variety of the coins current in the Native States is, as a rule, very great. The rupee goes everywhere, and, in addition to that much-abused but most respectable coin, the currency is composed, generally, of a mixed assortment of coins of the Delhi Emperors, the neighbouring Chiefs, and of the local mint. Every Native State which respects itself makes it a point of honour to have a coinage of its own, and generally every successive Chief adopts entirely new devices and values for the coins. The coins, as a rule, are merely roughly-shaped square or oblong blocks of silver, with inscription and date roughly embossed on them. Even Hyderabad is satisfied with a primitive monetary standard of this character. A reformed coinage has been adopted by some States, and consists usually of coins closely resembling those made at our mints. The Ulwar rupee, for instance, is very like our rupee; it bears the Queen's head on one side, is ornamented much as is our rupee, and is chiefly to be distinguished from it by the words "Ulwar State" on the reverse. The new copper coinage of Baroda is exceedingly handsome, which is due in great part to the fact that it is impressed with the fine crest of the Gaekwar's House, a horse's foot cut off just above the fetlock, and under it a curved scimitar. Nothing could be more picturesque or more emblematic of the bold Maharatta horsemen who founded the State of Baroda. The crest is encircled on the coins by the Gaekwar's name in Mahratti characters; and on the other side is the date and the value of the coin in similar character. This is far better than placing a profile bust on the coin, a custom which arose solely from the vanity and ostentation of sovereigns, and which sometimes leads to results which are positively hideous.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—"Of all the treasure buried in the earth probably none exceeds in amount that which has been stored by the Kashmir Raj. For many years the whole of the Jammu revenues remained untouched, while to these were added no less a sum than fifteen lakhs annually from the Valley of Kashmir: the total amounting, it has been said on good authority, to about thirty-seven lakhs every year! This great storage has been going on since the first days of Golab Singh; and although the revenue from Kashmir cannot be anything like what it was twenty years ago, still there can be no doubt that for nigh forty years a mighty pile has been heaping up. Within the Maharaja's limits the story goes that none live who carry the treasure to its resting place. This is somewhere within the fort walls of Riassi. But Riassi is not so vast a place as to render a find anything more than a matter of time. No wizard's wand, I fancy, would be needed to bring the exact spot to light."

NOTES FROM LONDON.

JULY 1.

IN the *Pall Mall Gazette* of Tuesday last, you will find a badly executed sketch of the accepted design for the Imperial Institute. Several weeks ago I wrote about these designs. I made my own notes and placed Mr. Colcutt's design third. The sketches sent by the Messrs. Deane of Dublin were incomparably finer than any others submitted. There was a grandeur as of St. Paul's Cathedral in their general treatment of the building, and besides they shadowed forth various other features which would have made the Institute worthy of the Queen's Jubilee. But, alas! the Deanes' building would cost three-quarters of a million to erect, and money has not flowed in freely enough to allow of this expenditure. The Imperial coat is being cut according to the cloth in hand, and so Mr. Colcutt's design was accepted. A quarter of million will suffice for his building. The Tower, I am told by one of the assessors, is to be lowered: this would be an infinite pity. Something of a bold and marked character is required to take off the curiously lame effect of the high-pitched roof and dormer windows. In a monumental structure of this kind such a roof is, in my opinion, a serious mistake. Dignity and impressiveness are lost; piquancy and attractiveness no doubt take their place, but they are not the characteristics required. Something of the same fault mars the otherwise striking effect of the National Liberal Club, the latest of our stone and marble palaces, to the opening of which I referred last week. In this case, however, the architects' hands were virtually tied. The Club is at the northern end of a range of buildings as widely extended as Somerset House and King's College Chapel, the plans of which had been approved by the Crown before the Club Committee obtained their site. Uniformity in general effect—the situation being one of the finest in the Metropolis—was insisted upon. The Club might have, and indeed has, distinctive features clearly indicating its facade, but the general outline must be followed. So said the officials, and as they were "permanent persons" of a particularly tenacious kind, they had their way. An architect with genius was thus hampered, and not only in respect to general outline, but also as to material. However, the latter need not be grumbled at. Portland stone of the best quality has been used, and is not merely at this moment beautiful, but will become more striking and handsome as it becomes weathered with our dingy rain, with showers of London blacks, and with a few fierce south-easters. It may be of interest to mention that the gorgeous Coronation Robes, which were worn by the Archbishops and other ecclesiastics at the Thanksgiving Service, and which puzzled the reporters of the London papers so much, were a few days beforehand sent to Madame Tussaud to be "done up" for the occasion. They had been stowed away for half-a-century, and naturally required a little attention, but it seems odd that the renovation should have been entrusted to the well-known Waxworks Show in the Marylebone Road. The robes are a Royal gift, and their use dates from the time of one of the earlier kings identified with the erection of the Abbey. The robes now in use were, I believe, presented to the Abbey by Charles I. and Charles II. The representatives of the Press in their descriptions of the Thanksgiving Service took it for granted that the vestments worn by the officiating ecclesiastics were those used in the ordinary services of the Abbey, which shows that these gentlemen are not regular or even frequent worshippers at Westminster. But reporters generally, I am afraid, are not well posted on the subject of ecclesiastical vestments. In the course of a discussion on some Ritualistic prosecution a few years ago, the Dean of a Cathedral in the west country remarked that for his part he did not share the objections of some persons to elaborate vestments, and that if anyone were to give him a cope with decent sleeves, he would not mind wearing it during Divine Service. Next morning he was reported by the *Standard* to have told the meeting that he was perfectly willing to wear a "*coat* with a *dozen* sleeves" in the services of his Cathedral! I have referred above to the blundering of the *Court Newsman* in transcribing the names of the Indian deputation to the Queen, but he has been beaten by a well-known evening paper, which in its account of the very pretty meet of the Coaching Club in Hyde Park on Wednesday, informs its readers that the Earl of Onslow and Lord Charles Beresford had on their drags the Rao of Cutch Behar, the Thakore of Simri, the Nawab Zaffir Tung, Pertob Singh, and the Thakir Huger Singh.

You have heard by this time more than enough from me about our Jubilee show. By way of a change, let me send you what an Anglo-Indian official, lately retired, writes to me about it:—"As for the Jubilee, the procession of foreign and Indian Princes was an historical event, but the monotony of the bunting, red flags, and welcomes showed an absence of inventiveness, which was very striking. The streets were well-guarded by police and soldiers, so that any attempt to throw dynamite would have been at once foiled. There also seemed to be a claque for cheering in one place, though, as a rule, little is required to produce that show of enthusiasm. I do not think that either the procession or the illumination equalled, much less surpassed, what can be seen in India, always excepting the flashes of electric light with which London was favoured. Nor was the loyalty unmixed, for numerous songs, like the enclosed, were sung to catching tunes and appreciative crowds within a few minutes of the procession going by in many places. However, on the whole, the Jubilee Ceremonial, especially in the Abbey, where it was relieved by a touch of nature, was a success and ought to do good."

The enclosure will seem grievous to the judicious mind, and I should be sorry to quote more of it than the chorus, which will suffice to show that discontent can still on occasion take a lyrical turn. I cannot see the hand of Mr. William Morris in it, and I suppose that even he would not think much of the sentiment:—

Oh what a treat for the nation if
You've got no grub to eat,
But don't mind that, you're sure to get fat
On Jubilee pudding and meat.
We shall all be walking on our heads
And play at fiddle-de-dee;
The Salvation Army band will play
Hurrah for the Jubilee.

Mr. Herbert Gladstone, M.P., has I believe, rather on his own initiative, than as the result of Mr. Knowles' pressure, written an article describing his impressions of India. It appears in to-day's issue of the *Nineteenth Century*. Modest, careful, and fairly well-reasoned as it is, I imagine the article will be read with not a little interest and favour by both Anglo-Indians and Indians. There is an entire absence of passion or partisanship in Mr. Gladstone's observations. He endeavours to lift India above party strife, and in so doing goes so far as to deprecate Indian gentlemen standing as Party candidates for Parliament (see para. 1, page 142). With what he says on this point many of your Anglo-Indian readers will be in agreement; your Indian readers may console themselves with the fact that the judgment of Mr. Herbert Gladstone's distinguished father is with them and against him. The ex-Prime Minister had an early copy of the *Review*. He went through his son's contribution pencil in hand. On the margin of the page near the paragraph I have referred to he expressed his dissent from the doctrine preached. Whether when Mr. Herbert Gladstone subsequently proceeded to defend his position he convinced his father I have yet to learn. My impression is that he did not.

Without expressing any opinion respecting the interesting point raised by Mr. George Howell in the House of Commons a few evenings ago that the description of her Majesty as Empress of India in certain diplomatic papers is a breach of the pledges given to Parliament when the title was conferred, I think it will be found that the hon. member for Bethnal Green was not quite correct in assuming that this is the first time it has been used in official documents. But I was surprised that Mr. Howell, if he thought the matter worth raising, did not refer to the fact that her Majesty's letter, returning thanks for the reception she met with on her way to and from Westminster Abbey, is signed "Victoria R. and I." Some one seems to have called Mr. Howell's attention to the omission, for last night, as you you will see, he questioned the Government on the subject. Mr. W. H. Smith, in replying to Mr. Howell's first question, admitted that the Queen's Proclamation of April 26, 1876, excludes the use of the Imperial title from any document "whose operation extended only to the United Kingdom." Her Majesty's letter does not profess to be addressed to her subjects beyond the British Isles, and in spite of what may be said to the contrary, the use of the Imperial symbol was in the circumstances undoubtedly ultra vires. But was it necessary to trouble the House of Commons with the matter, and why of all persons in the world should Mr. George Howell be the man to raise such a delicate question?

I should think that the hands of the Postmaster-General must be greatly strengthened by the action of the London Chamber of Commerce with regard to the mail contract, and by the important and weighty memorials signed by the great banking and mercantile houses engaged in the Indian and Chinese trades. Such a remarkable and spontaneous manifestation of feeling on the part of men "who thoroughly understand the question" cannot fail to have a considerable influence on the House of Commons when the subject again comes up for consideration, and I imagine that those members who seemed to be led merely by the plausible arguments in favour of economy advanced last week, will be convinced after reading the documents published in yesterday's *Times* that the arrangement entered into with the P. & O. Company is the best in the circumstances. At all events, whatever happens, the P. & O. Company, against whom some harsh and unjust things have been said lately, will have the satisfaction of knowing that the men most competent to form an opinion are unanimous in praise of the punctuality and efficiency with which the mail service has been conducted in the past. You will see that the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, which asked for the appointment of a Select Committee to consider the question before they had an opportunity of knowing what the opinion of the Indian bankers and merchants was, only speak of the Canadian and Pacific route to China as a possible alternative one, and not as a substitute for the Suez Canal route.

Whether, as is suggested in certain quarters, the mission of Monsignor Persico (formerly a Roman Catholic chaplain in India) and Father Gualdi to Ireland is the first fruits of the Duke of Norfolk's recent journey to Rome I cannot say, but the supporters of the Government profess to be very pleased at the step taken by the Pope. They seem to have made up their minds that the result of the inquiries that the two ecclesiastics from the Holy City are to make will be that the Pontiff will denounce the action of Mr. Parnell and his supporters and warmly espouse the side of the Government. Although a section of the Irish Press mildly deprecate the Pope's intervention in the affairs of Ireland, they will, I imagine, come round to the opinion of Archbishop Walsh that it is the best thing that could have happened. As it is not likely that they will report more unfavourably of the action of the Irish malcontents than has the Cowper Commission. That Commission took evidence which showed that the National League laboured to suppress outrages but could not always succeed, and that rents had become from the fall in prices too onerous to be paid in full. The Cowper Commission also recommended that rents should be reduced by the Court. This recommendation is ignored in the new Land Bill brought in by the Ministry as a compliment to the Liberal Unionists. It is not likely that similar advice, if given by the Papal Commissioners, will have more attention paid to it, for the idea is that if you coerce heavily enough you can get money for the Irish landlord, out of the impecunious Irish tenants. Impecunious kings and their counsellors had a delusion of a similar kind in the Middle Ages, and it cost the chosen people many eye-teeth, and a good many tears, which were sometimes of blood.

APPOINTMENTS TO THE BERAR COMMISSION.

GREAT dissatisfaction has been felt at the manner in which some recent appointments have been made to the Berar Commission, old servants, who had every right to expect promotion, being superseded by new-comers, who have not always the requisite experience. The latest instance of the kind is the appointment of Mr. R. Obbard, C.S., who is a rank outsider, though his administrative abilities are highly spoken of. He supersedes Colonel R. S. Thompson, who is so dissatisfied at his claims to promotion being overlooked, that he has sent in an application to be allowed to revert to military employment. Our Berar correspondent, referring to the grievances of the older members of the Commission, writes:—

The reply vouchsafed to Colonel R. S. Thompson's appeal against his supersession by Mr. R. Obbard has been disappointing in the extreme. No reason whatever has been assigned for his being superseded, but Colonel Thompson has been informed by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, to whom of course his request to Military duty had to be submitted, that he will be allowed to revert on the very first opportunity occurring on the Frontier. It was Colonel Thompson's desire to be sent towards Afghanistan, and he has therefore every chance of having his wish gratified ere long. It however seems a very hard thing for an official to devote the best years of his life in the service of his country, and just as he is looking forward to well earned promotion, which is within his grasp, to be coolly superseded by juniors without any cause or reason, and afterwards to be denied even the knowledge as to why he has been so harshly dealt with. Colonel Thompson's grievance and disappointment is a public one, and his juniors in the Commission who have suffered in consequence of the importation of outsiders, have now no further hopes of being redressed. The hardship entailed on them will be patent when it is remembered that almost the whole batch of those newly appointed, with one solitary exception, have been provided with berths carrying with them a salary of over Rs. 1,000 a month; in fact, the very plums of the Province, short of Deputy Commissionerships, and to which the local officers have naturally been looking forward. They are therefore deserving of every sympathy at having been so ungenerously dealt with.

Seeing no prospects of promotion, Mr. Nizamuddin, B.A., B.L., has obtained three months' privilege leave and gone to Hyderabad with the object, it is said, of trying to enter H. H. the Nizam's service. Mr. Nizamuddin, while Judge of the Small Cause Court, gained a very high reputation for uprightness and impartiality, the only persons who did not bear him any good-will being, perhaps, the Indian Shylocks, who invariably got the worst of it whenever they had occasion to appear before him. Knowing but too well the tactics employed by these slippery gentry in extorting usurious interest from their ill-starved creditors, Mr. Nizamuddin proved a very valuable friend and protector to many unfortunates who would otherwise have been irretrievably ruined. There can be no doubt that the Nizam's Government will be the gainers if they can secure the services of such an able and conscientious man as Mr. Nizamuddin, and though sorry to part with him, we wish him every success at Hyderabad.

Our correspondent also refers to another matter connected with the Berar Commission. Some time ago, it will be remembered, a number of young men belonging to prominent families in Hyderabad were attached to the Commission to acquire a practical knowledge of administrative work; and it was reported some time afterwards that the experiment had succeeded so badly that it would not be repeated. Either the report was unfounded or an improvement has since taken place. At any rate the experiment is being repeated. This is what our correspondent says on the subject:—

As if thoroughly satisfied with the knowledge acquired by the patrician youths who had come some two years ago from Hyderabad in regard to the intricacies of British Administration, another candidate has been deputed to Berar to undergo a course of training. Mr. Furdonjee, the new comer, has been appointed an honorary Attaché, and posted to the Ellichpur District under Colonel Kenneth Mackenzie. The duration of his stay here is not known, nor if he will be required to pass another examination, having passed one already at Hyderabad. If he has to do it, he will have to apply himself diligently to the task, as year by year the examination papers are becoming more stiff and intricate. The only Hyderadad official who came of well out of the ordeal, was Dr. George Nunsly, B.A., LL.D., and even he had to steady for almost two years.

THE District Boards throughout the Punjab have been requested to co-operate and generally assist the measures suggested by the General Superintendent of Horse-breeding Operations in India, for increasing the number of stallions now supplied at the cost of Government.

A CALCUTTA paper says:—"There appears to have been more than the usual amount of grumbling against the India Office, by Indian officers, civil and military, in connection with the Jubilee Celebration. A correspondent writes to us: 'The India Office did nothing, seemingly, to obtain for them cards of admittance to the official stands in and out of the Abbey. In the Indian and Colonial stand the colonials had secured at least seventenths of the seats, leaving but a very few for India, and these seats were mainly occupied by people of the India Office and their friends, with a few native gentlemen from various parts of India. It is the same as regards the Review. Officers find it very difficult to get cards to go to Aldershot or Buckingham Palace. Of course, men in the position of Lord Napier, Sir W. Olpherts, Sir Donald Stewart and Sir P. Lumsden are looked after; but it is the ordinary Generals, Colonels, Majors, &c., who can get nothing.'"

A SOCIETY paper says that two of the Indian Princes were so infuriated at the neglect of the police to keep the road clear for them in Pall Mall on their return from the Abbey that they got down from their carriages and walked home.

A MEDICAL REGISTRATION ACT FOR BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that the Calcutta Medical Society sees the want of a Medical Registration Act, I ask permission to urge through the medium of your valuable columns, the attention of the Bombay Medical Union to the necessity of a similar Act in Bombay. Like Calcutta, Bombay is, in the words of Dr. Birch, over-ripe for the introduction of such an Act. It has enough of public hospitals and charitable dispensaries (which are now growing almost into an abuse) to take care of the poor. Moreover, the charges of our qualified medical men are not very high during these times of keen competition, their advice being generally free and medicine charges moderate. Why, then, should the public not be prevented by legislative measures from being the victims to the ignorance of the Hakims, Vaids and compounders, some of whom at times try to pass for qualified practitioners? An Act, in addition to other numerous advantages, would help us in determining the death-rate from diseases as seen from the death certificates signed by qualified medical men. It will also restrict the sale of poisons to a certain extent. I may add that not only Bombay but the chief towns in the Mofussil, as Surat, Broach, Naosari, Baroda and Ahmedabad, are ripe enough for the introduction of a Medical Act, since there are plenty of qualified medical gentlemen in private practice in addition to the civil hospitals and charitable dispensaries for the poor. The object may for the present be served, as suggested by Dr. Macleod of Calcutta, be the addition of a clause to the New Municipal Bill to be shortly discussed by the Corporation and the Government, who would authorise the former to give licenses to qualified medical men only.

I conclude with the hope that the Medical Union will take up the matter, in which the enlightened public are sure to give their helping hand.—Yours, &c.,

July 18. HOPE.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A curious case is engaging the attention of the authorities at Billi[illegible]t appears that a gentleman of this town had written to the Medical Officer in charge of the Baroda State, as well as to the Sooba of Naosari, that the practise of allowing the compounder of the medical hospital to prescribe and compound medicines in the absence of the hospital assistant from town was injurious and dangerous, and in the petition he pointed to a case in which a lady had died while the hospital assistant was on leave, and the dispensary was in the sole charge of the compounder, who treated her, there being no other qualified person to do it. The Sooba of Naosari inquired of the Town Magistrate at Billimoria whether the allegations in the petition were true, and asked about some papers connected with the case. The Town Magistrate, thereupon, requested the hospital assistant in charge of the dispensary to furnish him with the required papers, but he having persistently declined to give them, the Magistrate attached all the papers of the dispensary personally, and took the deposition of the compounder, one Narayen, a youth of about 20. Narayen deposed to having learnt up to the English second book; he could read the "Materia Medica," but could not understand a whole sentence. He admittted having prescribed as well as compounded medicines in the absence of the hospital assistant, who was absent for 34 days in the last two months. The dispensary, it must be mentioned, is conducted by a private gentleman who receives from Government in the shape of grants-in-aid half the amount expended. This gentleman for the most part remains in Bombay, but a manager of his, a Parsee, supervises the affairs of the dispensary.

The Magistrate took with him under attachment the papers that he wanted from the dispensary and sent them to the Sooba of Naosari with his own remarks attached thereto. In the report he is said to have recommended the Government either to arrange for the appointment of another manager, besides the present one, who would supervise the dispensary on behalf of the Government, conjointly with the present one, or better still, to open here a separate third class dispensary. The latter opinion is not his only; it is the opinion also of the medical officer in charge of the Baroda State, who visited the dispensary last year.—Yours, &c.,

Billimoria, July 18. B. N. B.

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—From a telegram from Calcutta in your Saturday's paper, Dr. Birch and his colleagues seem to have drawn the attention of the medical profession to the necessity of asking the local Government for a Registration Act for medical men for the town of Calcutta. I think it is a right step in a right direction, and I hope the Bombay medical men will follow up the lead taken by their colleagues in Calcutta. The necessity for such an Act was found some years ago, when Drs. Blanc and Sakharam Arjoon took up the matter, but unfortunately they failed in their efforts. I think there is a greater need for such a measure at the present day. The local Medical College has turned out a sufficient number of medical men, and medical advice in Bombay can be easily obtained at home by those who can afford it, and by the poor people at so many charitable dispensaries and hospitals which Bombay is fortunate enough to possess.

Among the whole lot of those who practice the medical profession in Bombay, I think about one-third men are men who, after serving some medical men as compounders, have established themselves as doctors in the place of their deceased masters. You may well imagine the harm done by such practitioners, besides the Hakims and Gandhies.

I hope, therefore, that the Bombay Medical Union and the influential medical men, both native and European, will take up this subject for their consideration.—Yours, &c.,

July 18. R. G.

NO LAUGHTER; QUITE GRAVE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the paragraph on my speech, at the meeting of the Corporation on the 18th instant, I have to point out that the remarks regarding the reception of my speech by the Corporation are founded on inaccurate information. The speech was not received with "derisive laughter."—Yours, &c.,

JAMSHEDJEE PALLONJEE KAPADIA.

Bombay, July 19.

THE APOLLO BUNDER.

YESTERDAY extensive operations, decided upon by the Port Trustees, were commenced at the Apollo Bunder. The basin to the west of the Bunder is to be filled in, and the ground let out for building lots. The head of the Bunder is to be extended and a road is to be formed to the east by the Refreshment Rooms, joining the present Pier Head and the Bunder to a road shortly to be made on the south side by the basin. Visitors to the Bunder will then be able to drive by the present road to the end of the Bunder, across what is now the mouth of the basin, straight to Colaba Causeway. The whole is expected to take a year to complete.

THE Queen's sovereignty over Zululand was proclaimed at Echowe on the 21st of June by Mr. Osborn, the British Commissioner, in presence of a large concourse of natives, who saluted the British flag with much enthusiasm.

IT is expected that the Prorogation of Parliament will take place somewhere between the 15th and the 20th of August. In addition to the Irish Bill, the Government hope to carry the Coal Mines Bill, the Merchandise Marks Bill, and the Land Transfer Bill.

A JOURNAL connected with Anglo-Indian trade is about to be published in London in the Hindustani language. It is intended for circulation in the up-country bazaars throughout India. It will endeavour to bring about a closer connection between the native buyers and the British manufacturer by making the former better acquainted with our manufactures, and by bringing to his knowledge articles of which he now knows little or nothing.

A SAD incident occurred on Saturday, June 25, in connection with the celebration of the Jubilee in Kensington. Athletic sports, organized by the vicar, the Honourable and Reverend E. Carr Glyn, were being carried out in a large field adjoining Kensington Gardens. One of the gentlemen, Mr. Lewin, a church-warden, taking part in the tug-of-war, suddenly dropped down and, on being examined, was found to be dead. His wife had that morning given birth to a child. Mr. Lewin, who belonged to the Chancery Bar, was well known in legal circles as the editor of "Lewin on Trusts."

THE STATUS OF ASIATIC JEWS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"European" in your issue of the 13th instant has done well in inviting the attention of the Surgeon-General to the practice of admitting Asiatic Jews into the European General Hospital, notwithstanding that the hospital was expressly intended for the treatment of Europeans and Eurasians.

Asiatic Jews are, I believe, also admitted into the Railway Companies, the Subordinate Medical Department and the Volunteer Corps, and are afforded the privileges which are extended to the Europeans and Eurasians (I use the word Eurasian in its strict sense), and such being the case, I do not understand why the Persians, Arabs, and other Asiatic races are denied similar indulgences. If the authorities concerned deprecate the idea of classifying the latter races with the Europeans and Eurasians, I then think in justice to them that the Jews ought also to be precluded. Surely they ought not, as the phrase goes, make fish of the one and fowl of the other.—Yours, &c.,

July 18. S. M. R.

HOUSE ACCOMMODATION IN BOMBAY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Referring to your correspondent "Middle Class," under the heading "House Accommodation in Bombay," I beg to ask regarding his observation that he is at present paying for a top-floor in the Fort Rs. 125, for which some years ago he paid only Rs. 80, how much per cent. may a house-owner expect to realise on his property on which he has spent thousands of rupees? According to the present ruling high price in the property market, 7 per cent. is hardly obtainable. If a house-owner rents his house, which is worth fifty thousand, then he must get Rs. 250 in order to secure 6 per cent., which is not exorbitant. Besides he has to pay all the taxes, repairs, &c., from the income. Deducting these items, how much would there remain?—Yours, &c.,

July 18. JAMES.

ACCOMMODATION IN THE TRAM-CARS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Much has been said about the Tramway accommodation in Bombay; but it is a conspicuous fact that hitherto the authorities concerned have not condescended to take any notice of the frequent complaints that appear in both the local dailies. The whole press, English as well as native, has unanimously condemned the way in which passengers are accommodated in the tram-cars. It is cruel at all times to compel five persons to sit on a single bench, and more so in the rainy season, when there is hardly sufficient room for four. The public have memorialised Government on the subject, and I hope something will be done in the matter. Why does not the Tramway Company follow the example of the Railway Companies, and lay down as a rule that every bench shall accommodate a certain number of persons, say four? In my humble opinion the company will by no means be the poorer for adopting this system.—Yours, &c.,

July 18. M. M. K.

THE OTHER SIDE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read and heard a great deal about the agitation in the matter of restitution of conjugal rights among us natives, in which a great deal of mistaken sympathy is shown by Europeans and others who don't quite understand us, and who of course cannot be expected to be acquainted with our inner life. Now all natives are agreed that the dread of imprisonment is the only thing that keeps our women obedient to law, and that if you take this away, our society will be convulsed by a revolution. Only Mofussil Magistrates know what trouble we have to get our wives from their parents' houses when they come of age, and how frequently they are detained till we satisfy and bribe their parents over and over again. Even after this, the girls are frequently inveigled back to their parents' houses on holidays—or on various pretences, and we have to buy them back as it were. You intend to remove one of our safeguards. It is a very poor satisfaction as it is sending a girl to the civil jail—which is *mere detention* only—or confiscating her property. What property have the bulk of the native girls I should like to know, with our complicated joint family institutions and commonalities? It is no real punishment at all. What is wanted is really something more stringent if our native society is to be saved and kept together.

You Europeans can marry at a cost of Rs. 5 or less. The clothes on your backs are sufficient to walk to church with; but we are required to give dowries, jewelry, feast the whole caste, engage music, go out in processions, &c. It costs a vast sum to the bulk of us who perhaps earn in an united family only about Rs. 25 or 30 a month. Look at the experience of the Parsee Matrimonial Court. I believe it is the dread of imprisonment only that enforces Court orders among Parsees. Only one case is known of a Parsee woman really defying the Courts and going to jail, but the result was social ostracism by her people, or as we say, "her nose was cut off." No one would have anything to do with her afterwards. After all the expense and trouble we husbands are put to, have we no rights? Should there be no law to help us? Is the law to be inoperative—a dead letter? Are women to have it all their own way?

It is true that our parents make these marriages for us and that it is a contract, but it is a social and religious contract, bound up in our very lives, which neither party can back out of. Religiously women are our inferiors, and must be tacked on to their husbands to secure future bliss after death, and a law that would interfere with our inner lives, and make our women independent, and refuse us relief, is a very serious matter. Our women do not see what their ignorant friends are trying to do for them. Let us imagine the results, if the law reduces the punishment for contempt of a Magistrate's or Judge's order for restitution on initiation of conjugal rights and intercourse to a minimum, the woman gets off, say, or undergoes a nominal punishment. What then? She is free, but she is outcasted, socially ostracised. She cannot claim maintenance. She goes to her parents' house when she comes of age. She cannot work or pass her time like your women. Novels, pianos, parties, picnics, church, bandstands and flirtation are unknown to her. She cannot earn her living. Your own poor European and Eurasian women cannot do this decently, much less can she. The consolations of religion are denied her. She can only mumble a few unmeaning prayers. What happens? "She falls." She must in nine cases out of ten. Women are not heroes; they were made for temptation. The old, old story happens over and over again, and will happen again. Only the Mofussil Magistrates and Police knows the cases of abortions, infanticides, concealments of births and suicides, attempted and completed, owing to enforced widowhood. Will it be less in the case of free women who have passed the ordeal of courts, and who have perhaps got brazen, callous and shamefaced, after their interviews with managing clerks and lawyers.

I do not refer to Rukhmabai's case at all, but generally to the contemplated change in our marriage laws. Had Dadajee been rich or good-looking, or a B.A., or had gone to England and passed the C.S., we should most probably never have heard of Rukhmabai. The cleverest European among you can know nothing real of our inner social and religious lives. If we want a change, we shall apply for it in good time, as the Parsees did. The law must be evolved out of our own conciousness, not forced on us by indiscreet friends. You boast about *audi alteram partem*, but you have not heard our side. How are you to enforce your Court orders in contumacious contempt cases, if the punishment is nominal? As a matter of fact, you have reduced all sentiment and feeling, to mere actionable factors estimated at so many rupees, to be set in motion by plaints and declaratory decrees, and these must be enforceable, or your law will be brought into contempt. If marriage is a contract, it must be enforceable strictly. If it is a religious sacrament, then leave it to our castes and panchayets. Our laws suit us, and all we ask for, is to be let alone in our old-fashioned conservatism. The age of paint, "decolletee" costumes, no costumes, soupçons of chloral and absinthe, Ouida, Zola, and sensational divorces, has not yet dawned on our women. When it comes, it will be time enough to apply for a change in our marriage laws and institutions.—Yours, &c.,

SHADE OF NARADA.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Previously registered	[illegible] 35	51 57	48 14	50 33
July 18, Monday	0 27	0 24	0 37	0 1
" 19, Tuesday	......	......	......	......
Total	52 62	51 81	48 51	50 34
Total corresponding date of last year	66 18	72 85	69 4	72 80

A DISPUTED GIFT.

At the Small Cause Court on Monday last, the following judgment was delivered by Mr. N. Spencer, Acting Chief Judge, in the suit of Cursetjee Ruttonjee Colah, executor of Dossibai, deceased, *vs.* Pestonjee Cowasjee. This was a suit to recover from the defendant two Government promissory notes of the value of Rs. 2,000, standing in the name of the testatrix Dossibai, which the defendant held as a gift made to him during the lifetime of the said Dossibai. Mr. Rustomjee Patel appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Hormusjee Shapoorjee for the defendant.

His Honour, in delivering judgment said: This is a suit-in-trover brought by an executor to recover from the defendant two Government promissory notes of the value of Rs. 2,000, standing in the name of the testatrix Dossibai. The plaintiff alleges that for some years during the lifetime of the said Dossibai, and till her death, the defendant was employed as a cook, and during her last illness he had possession of the keys of the cupboard and boxes in her house. That during the illness of Dossibai, on or about the 19th June, 1886, the said defendant removed from her cash box or cupboard two Government promissory notes of the value of Rs. 2,000, the property of the said Dossibai. The plaint then goes on to state that the plaintiff as the executor of the said Dossibai had demanded the return of the notes, but the defendant has refused to return them, and has set up a false claim to the same, alleging that he had received them by way of gift from Dossibai. If the plaintiff had established the allegation in his plaint that the defendant had removed the notes from Dossibai's box during her life-time, or further if he had not been able to prove the removal, but had rested his case on the fact that after the death of Dossibai he had discovered that those notes, which are still standing in the name of Dossibai, were in the possession of the defendant, and that he was not aware how he got possession of them, I should have then held that the burden of proving the the alleged gift rested on the defendant, and following the rule laid down by Lord Justice James in Hill vs. Wilson, 8 Ch App. 900, I should have disregarded the uncorroborated testimony of the defendant as to the gift, and have decided that the plaintiff as the executor was entitled to a verdict for the value of the notes. The plaintiff however has not only failed to show that the defendant improperly abstracted these notes from the textatrix's box, but his own conduct shows that when he first became aware that the defendant was in possession of the notes, he did not believe that he had obtained them by improper means. I will accept his own evidence on the point. He says that on the 19th June 1886, he by desire of Dossibai opened the box which contained [illegible] and made a list of them; this list included the two promissory notes now in question. On the 27th June, the day Dossibai died, but before her death, he again opened the box and made another list. On that occasion the two notes were missing, and were at once produced by the defendant who alleged that they had been given to him by Dossibai as a reward for his past services. The plaintiff did not immediately accuse the defendant of having dishonestly obtained possession of the notes, but what took place was this. With the knowledge of the plaintiff, the defendant went across the road and left a message at the house of Dr. Eduljee Nusserwanjee, a graduate of the Grant Medical College, and a Justice of the Peace, who had been in the habit for years past of attesting Dossibai's mark whenever she sold or received interest on her securities, that he was wanted at Dossibai's house: On his return home, Dr. Eduljee went to the house of the testatrix. Dr. Eduljee's evidence, both parties admit to be beyond impeachment, and this is what he says: "On entering the room in which the lady was lying, I saw the plaintiff and his wife. I asked the plaintiff why I was wanted, he said the defendant wanted two Government promissory notes to be signed by the deceased and attested by me. In the meantime the defendant came in, and produced two promissory notes. I began to examine the lady in the presence of the parties. I found her in an exhausted and insensible state; almost in a dying state. I thereupon said to the plaintiff the lady was not in a fit state to do any business. No complaint was made to me that the notes had come into the hands of the defendant by improper means. No complaint of any sort was made to me. No complaint was made that the defendant had got the notes without the knowledge of the deceased or of the plaintiff. When I said deceased was not in a fit state to transfer the notes, defendant spoke to plaintiff, and said that he, the plaintiff, was aware of the intention of the deceased to give him these notes, or words to that effect, whereupon plaintiff said if he could get the deceased to transfer the notes he might do so." Dossibai died the same day, and the notes were allowed to remain in the possession of the defendant. It was not until the 27th July, one month after, that the plaintiff by an attorney's letter, demanded the return of the notes, and for the first time charged the defendant with having abstracted them from his mistress's box, without the consent or authority of his mistress. I do not believe the defendant's story, as to the manner in which he obtained possession of the notes, but on the other hand is there not some evidence, weak though it be, that a gift had been made to him? On the 19th June, the notes are in the testator's box. When the plaintiff opens the box a little more than a week afterwards, they are missing, and found to be in the possession of the defendant. The plaintiff was the residuary legatee under Dossibai's will, and on her death he would be entitled to the notes, but instead of at once charging the defendant with fraud, he acquiesces in Dr. Eduljee being sent for to attest Dossibai's mark to the transfer, and makes no charge of fraud for a month. I do not put the case higher than this, that the plaintiff thought it not improbable that Dossibai had made defendant a gift of the notes. I accept the view which he at the time took of the transaction, and in doing so I must hold that there is some evidence of a gift. That being the case I am of opinion that this Court has no jurisdiction to entertain this suit. It was contended that there was no complete legal assignment of these notes, as they had not been endorsed, and that the donor was not entitled to any aid from the Court to perfect the gift. But assuming there was some evidence to go to a jury of a gift, the proper form of decree, in such a case, I apprehend, would be to declare that the gift and assignment were incomplete, and that the notes should be given up to the plaintiff, but this Court has no power to make such declaratory decree. On the authority of Barton *vs.* Gainer (L. I. N. S., Vol 27 Ct. of Exch. 390) and Reinmeus *vs.* Hare (L. Rep. Vol 1, Exch. Div. 169), I must hold that so far as this Court is concerned, I have no power to direct the defendant to return the promissory notes to the plaintiff, and that this suit must be dismissed. The suit was therefore dismissed with costs, Rs. 90.

On the application of the plaintiff's pleader, his Honour said he would state the case for the opinion of the High Court.

BENGAL.

Address to the Rev. G. G. Gillan.—A large and influential meeting of the congregation and members of St. Andrew's met on Wednesday night at the house of Mr. G. B. McNair, No. 2, Camac Street, to wish their respected pastor goodbye. It must be particularly gratifying to the Rev. gentleman to find that his labours have given such general satisfaction, not only by the presence of the crowd of friends who met to say farewell, but to receive from their hands such handsome testimonials of their regard and esteem. Colonel Walker, R.A., presided.

The conduct of our Foreign Office with regard to Persia, says *Vanity Fair*, is perfectly inexplicable. The way in which we have in recent years allowed Russia to gain the sympathies of the Shah is nothing less than a disgrace to our diplomatists, and even now matters at Teheran are allowed to proceed in the same fashion. Russia is more active than ever, and lately she has found a powerful ally in France, the Government of which has just conferred upon Prince Masud Zil-es-Sultan, the Shah's second son, the unusual honour of the Grand Cordon of the Legion. England is almost the only European country that has not bestowed a decoration upon his Highness. It would almost seem that, in spite of our vast Eastern possessions we do not understand Orientals yet. Some day, and before very long, we shall suffer for our supineness.

Lieutenant Cordue has gone up to Lundi Kotal, to assist Lieutenant Macdonald in his work up there. It is a good sign (remarks a Calcutta paper), that arrangements in the Khyber enable officers to live for weeks among the border tribes, survey their country, and receive cordial assistance from them. An officer of the State Railway has been busy at Peshawur making a survey of the country from Peshawur to Jamrud, with the ultimate object of extending the railway, as we said the other day. So far there is no difficulty in extending the railway to Jamrud, a distance of ten miles, and we repeat it is earnestly hoped Government will order this work to be started at once, when the surveys and estimates are sent in and passed. We can only go by reports that come from Bokhara and the Trans-Oxus Khanates, and, whether these reports are exaggerated or the reverse, they point to great activity by the Russians on the left bank of the Oxus, at Charjui, and Kerki. In the direction of Kabul and Jelallabad little seems to be going on. The Shinwarees are holding out in the hills, and the Amir's troops keeping to the level country near Deh Bala.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AT ALIBAG.

We are very glad the Free Church Mission is proposing to open an Industrial School at Alibag, and we hope that such success may attend this new effort as to fully realize the hopes of those who are undertaking this responsibility. One great cause of the poverty of the people in the Konkan is that almost the whole population is dependent on the results of their rice fields. Were the common people only acquainted with a variety of occupations, the failure of a crop would not throw them into such distress as they now suffer.

We were told the other day that in the Konkan villages young men with some knowledge of English could be had as teachers and clerks in any number for six rupees a month, but no carpenter could be had for twenty-five. We know of nothing that would so much relieve the common people in their present poverty, as a knowledge of tools.—*Dnyanodaya.*

A HOPEFUL VIEW OF HINDU MARRIAGE.

Babu Amrita Lal Roy's paper *Hope* thinks that the solitary case of Rukmabai, nurtured as it has been in the very hot-bed of the Bombay revolutionary agitation, should not be regarded as making a change in the Hindu marriage system, by means of Government interference, necessary. If it should be, then there is positively no model to guide our legislators in taking action. The European system, which is proposed to be imitated, produces its thousands of cases of rebellious wifehood, as its natural growth, in the place of the one of Rukmabai; and this single one, too, as is well known, has been fomented by artificial means utterly foreign to our system. "Look at this picture and at this!" we might well exclaim with Hamlet. Look at foaming, fretting, angry Rukmabai, hurling denunciation at her inoffensive husband's head, and look at the sweet, forgiving, resigned Annapurna, the wife of a Native Christian, whose adopted religion told him to marry a second wife in the life-time of the first. Writes a correspondent to the *Statesman.* "Although Annapurna is far away from R. C. B. (the convert husband), and has been a stranger to him since his marriage, R. C. B. is still husband to her, and will continue to be so till the end of her life, and Annapurna really and heartily feels it so. She still puts vermilion on her forehead as a token of the existence of her husband and of her good wishes to him; and performs with sacred care the va[illegible]emonies enjoined for the prolongation of his life, health, and affluence. She loves her husband sincerely" How sweet! how ennobling! The system that can produce women pure and holy like that is a triumph in itself. And what Hindu but knows that the like of her, a Sita or a Savitri, adorns every Hindu household? That man must be rash indeed, not to say a fool, who would dare meddle with the Hindu marriage system, the benign mother of so much happiness, or try to change the character, of the Hindu wife—Heaven knows, the only joy of the miserable Hindu's wretched home!

THE CURSE OF CASTE.

The *Indian Messenger* is responsible for the following statement:—"It was but the other day that we heard of a student of a low caste, who has passed the F. A. examination this year, being looked upon with extreme dislike by his fellow students, who wished that he should not be allowed to sit on the same bench with them." But for the fact that the statement is made by a paper, which is scrupulously accurate in its facts, we should have doubted it. But the fact is—and no one that reads the signs of the times can fail to notice it and be painfully impressed by it—well, we say the fact is that there seems to be a strong, blind, unreasonable, and suicidal reaction in favour of customs, which have contributed to the downfall of the ancient Hindu race. Caste is good; infant marriage is good: enforced widowhood is good When Professor Wordsworth exposed the "perverted erudition" of those, who have been defending these institutions and customs, he was asked to verify his citations. He, was told that there was no opposition to social reform and that every educated native felt and realised the evils of caste, infant marriage, and enforced widowhood. What the learned Professor was asked to do some of our educated countrymen are doing for him. They are showing more clearly than ever that there *is* opposition to *social reform* itself. Caste is represented to be good, because it is supposed "to prevent any section of the community from domineering over the rest!" Infant marriage is good, because it prevents women from becoming unchaste and men from falling into the ways of immorality. And those who believe infant marriage to be a preventive of immorality go on in the same breath to say that girls who lose their husbands must in the interests of morality be kept in lifelong widowhood! The inconsistency of the position is as glaring as its heartlessness is clear; but it all goes down as good logic with our educated advocates of cruel and wretched customs. A gentleman in Bengal has had the audacity to say that *enforced* widowhood is good, though inhuman. But while he has a good word to say for this angelic custom of the Hindu, has conscience will not prompt him to say that custom allows males among us to marry as many wives as they like or to live as respectable rakes!—*Indu Prakash.*

BURMA.

Embezzlement by a Postmaster.—The Postmaster of Beeling in the Shwegyin district has been convicted of embezzlement of about Rs. 100 and sentenced by the magistrate to four months' rigorous imprisonment.—*Rangoon Times.*

Illicit Whisky in Rangoon.—Notwithstanding the vigilance of the Excise and Police officers, and in spite of the severe punishment which follows conviction, it is surprising to learn of the extent to which illicit distillation of liquor is carried on in this city and its immediate suburbs. The still unearthed by the Police last Thursday night in Tseekai Moung Khine Street was one of considerable magnitude; and it is not difficult to conceive that the existence of a few such institutions must of necessity prove seriously prejudicial to the interests of those who annually pay the Government a large sum for the monopoly of manufacturing liquor. And *a posteriori* it is not difficult to perceive such results must in their turn eventually operate to the prejudice of the Government revenues. Another aspect of the question which presents itself is the amount of deleterous liquor which thus finds its way into the market and which, it is not too much to say, is a fruitful source of disease and even death. Under all these circumstances it behoves us to adopt such rigorous measures as will effectually tend to the suppression of such contraband trade; and we would invite the early and serious attention of the Deputy Commissioner, the District Superintendent of Police, and the Excise Officer to the matter.—*Rangoon Times.*

Execution of Captain Warne's murderers.—A party, including an Upper Subordinate of the D. P. W. have left Mandalay for Khannyat, for the purpose of erecting a gallows for the execution of the murderers of Captain Warne, who, it may be remembered was murdered by four Burman dacoits, outside the stockade at Thibitkhin, of which he was in charge.—*Mandalay Herald.*

An Explosion of Gunpowder.—A correspondent informs us that on the 3rd of may last, there was an explosion of a large quantity of gunpower at Katha. It would seem that the barrel containing the powder was partially burned under ground, and the explosion seems to have been caused by incendiaries. Some loss of life is reported and that several were wounded. An enquiry was made by the Civil and military officers of the station, the results of which have not been made public.—*Ibid.*

CEYLON.

Attack by Natives on Sailors.—One sailor nearly killed.—Keyser Street, Pettah, together with the cross-roads running into it, were the scene of a great row and commotion last evening at about 6 o'clock. It appears that a few sailors, accompanied by one or two Highlanders, came out of the "American Bar" near the Racquet Court, and, on proceeding up the road, were followed by a large crowd. "Jack" naturally took offence at this, and made a feint of rushing at the crowd with the object of dispersing them. The mob, however, not understanding the joke, fell on the sailors and assaulted them, and then, finding themselves overpowered by large numbers armed with sticks and stones, the sailors ran off, leaving one of their number at the mercy of the mob, who cruelly assaulted and well-nigh murdered the unfortunate man. A large number of coast Moormen assembled from various directions, blocking up the road, and running about in an excited manner. As usual, not a single red-cap was to be seen, but I understand that there was one at the early part of the row, who thought discretion the better part of valor and took to his heels. What, however, took everyone by surprise was that, when the wounded man was being taken away by some of his friends, who turned up on the scene shortly after, a number of policemen, who came apparently from the Pettah station, gave chase and took them in charge and dragged them to the station. They made no attempt to disperse the mob, which crowded all Main Street in a threatening attitude. It is a scandalous shame that a crowd of infuriated coast Moormen should be allowed to assemble in a riotous and tumultuous manner and the police not even dare to ask them to disperse. In an emergency like this, the police get perplexed how to act, and are completely disorganized; and this in face of the fact that the taxpayers have to bear the cost of a highly-paid staff of Inspectors-General, Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents, and Inspectors by the score.—*Times of Ceylon.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Medusa, 1,775 tons, will sail to-day, under Captain E Perini, for Trieste, with a general cargo and two passengers on deck.

The steamer Lord Charlmont, 2,054 tons, Captain H Bocquet, sailed from Bombay yesterday, for Liverpool laden with a general cargo, and Mr and Mrs Lees, first class, and nine deck passengers on board for Aden.

The steamer Othello, 1,934 tons, Captain J Atkins, and consigned to Messers Finlay, Muir and Co, was cleared out last evening for Hull. She is laden with a general cargo and has Mr Quins, and J L Francis, on board for that port.

The steamer Regius, 2,119 tons, Captain Thos. Kayall, brought to Bombay, yesterday, a cargo of railway materials for the G I P R, Co, from Barrow (June 17), and the following passengers on board:—Mr Rai and Mons M Notowitch, a Lieutenant in the Russian Army; and eight deck passengers.

The B I S N steamer Pemba, 986 tons Captain W H Rothwell, which arrived in Bombay yesterday, brought on board from the Persian Gulf and Kurachi, a general cargo, 21 chest of opium, and the following passengers:—Lt Watson, Mr Cornwall, Mr Southerland, Mr Sulliman Versee and wife.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

18th July, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Medusa	1775	E. Perini	A	J. Janni.
,, Asia	2312	J. Craig	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Peshawur	..	Moule	C	P. & O. Co.
,, C. Buchanon	1912	W. Willar	E	F. Muir & Co.
,, Othello	1937	J. Atkins	F	F. Muir & Co.
,, Thisbe	181	A. Scrovech	G	......
,, Dago	1239	J. Macgregor	H	F. Muir & Co.
,, Fernlands	1375	J. B. Sellers	K	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Henzada	...	J. Avern	L	B. I. S. N. Co.
,, M. Hall	2241	A. Buck	M	E. Bates & Co.
,, L. Etive	1396	J. R. Lee	N	F. Muir & Co.
,, Inchlonga	1987	Gallachen	O	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, China	1391	B. Fletcher	P	K. Nixon & Co.
Ship Esther Roy	..	Thos. Roy	Q	Noonan & Dewji
S.S. Lord Charlmont	2055	Bocquet	Ibis	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Ganges	1420	D. Roberts	..	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Atrato	2085	J. R. Gordon	..	F. Muir & Co.
,, Khiva	1340	J. Bason	..	P. & O. Co.
Ship Ardencraig	2071	Humphries	..	W. Lovett & Co
,, Wallace	1585	W. H. Smith	..	The Captain.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
19	Regius (s)	Kayall	Barrow, June 17.
	Pemba (s)	Rothwell	Busreh, July 6.
	Astrea	Ostmann	Natal, June 17.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
19	Lord Charlamonts	Bocquet	Liverpool, &c.
	Rohilla (s)	Briscoe	London, &c.

The following vessels were cleared out yesterday:—
Steamer Othello, Atkins, for Hull.
,, Medusa, Perini, for Trieste, &c.

The following vessels were entered outwards yesterday:—
Steamer Patna, for Coast and Calcutta
,, Henzada, for London via Karachi.
,, Highfield, for Antwerp.
,, Peshawar, for China and Australia.
,, Manilla, for Genoa.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—July 17.

Bulkley, Col, Bo, 17th N I, from furlough, from England.

July 18.

Twemlow, Lt-Col, Bo, R E, on duty, from Poona.
Ggreenstreet, Major, Bl, R E, on privilege leave, from Lucknow.
Doyle, Surgn, Mad, Med Staff, general leave, from Secunderabad.
Spring, Lt-Col, Bo, Inspr-Genl of Ordce, on privilege leave, from Calcutta.
Elliot, Major, Bl, Lincoln Regt, from leave, from England.
Dean Pitt, Capt, Bo, R A, on leave, from Mhow.
Cates, Brig-Surgn, Bo, I M S, on duty, from Poona.

July 19.

G'Gorman, Major, Bl, Brig-Major, on privilege leave from Mean Meer.
Nichol, Surgn, Bo, Med Staff, on privilege leave, from Ahmednagar.
Walker, Col, Bl, Inspr-Genl of Ordce, on privilege leave, from Calcutta.
Anderson, Brig-Genl, Bo Staff Corps, on leave, from Nuserabad.
Pullen, Lt, Ro, R A, off leave.

DEPARTURES.—July 18.

Couran, Capt, Bo, 2nd E Y Regt, on station leave, to Poona.

July 19.

Browne, Capt, Bl, Hyd Vol Rifles, to rejoin, to Secunderabad.
Waldron, Lt, Bl, 16th Bl Cavy, on privilege leave, to Italy.
Greenstreet, Major, Bl, R E, on leave, to London.
Doyle, Surgn, Mad, Med Staff, on leave, to London.
Mackenzie, Lt. Bo, 2nd N Staffd Regt, from leave, to Madras.
Chichester, Capt, Bl, N Staffd Regt, from leave, to Madras.
O'Gorman, Major, Bl, A A Gl Dept, on privilege leave, to England.
Nichol, Surgn, Bo, Med Staff, on privilege leave, to England.
Walker, Col, Bl, Inspr-Genl of Ordce, on privilige leave, to England.
Dean Pitt, Capt, Bo, R A, on privilege leave, to England.
Bowman, Surgn-Major, Bo, Med Dept, on leave, to England.
Anderson, Brig-Genl, Bo Staff, on leave, to Poona.
Bruce, Dy. Surgn-Genl Bo, I M D, on sick leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Lieut-Col. The Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C

Bombay, July 20th, 1887.

1. There will be drill at Head-Quarters this day Wednesday, the 20th instant, from 9 to 10 p.m.—Manual, Firing and Bayonet Exercises. All recruits are particulary requested to attend.

2. The Light Horse will assemble at the Town Hall on Thursday, the 21st instant, at 5-30 p.m., for drill with swords.

3. There will be Riding drill for recruits on Friday, the 22nd instant, at 7 a.m., at Chowpaty, Swords, Head ropes and bandoleers to be worn.

4. Drill with Swords at the Town Hall on Saturday next, the 23rd instant, at 4-30 p.m.

By Order.
(Sd.) EUST. FERRERS NICHOLSON, Capt.,
Officiating Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

DAILY EXPORTS.—July 18.

For Liverpool.

Methley (s), 48 bales wool, T Chimundas; 50 bales cotton, Damji Vellji; 300 bales cotton, M Padamsey; 1,400 cwts crushed bones, Moolji Jamal; 2 cases Indian furniture, Lyon and Co; 16 bales wool, M Bhimji; 100 bales wool, G Kessowji; 53 bales wool, H Cooverji; 150 bales wool, The Bo Co Ld.

Esther Roy (s), 59 bales cotton fly, G Megji.

For London.

Rohilla (s), 10 cwts ivory, E Tapia; 787 cwts myrabolums, A Wellji; 6 bales hides, H Jamall; 28 bales skins, J Purdhan; 29 cwts gum, A Caderbhai.

For Dunkirk.

Ganges (s), 50 bales cotton, 2,000 cwts rapeseed, 2,003 cwts linseed, and 4,000 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts poppy seed, L Dreyfus and Co; 4,890 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co; 15,852 cwts rapeseed, The Bo Co Ld; 2,000 cwts linseed, and 9,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros; 4,000 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co.

China (s), 208 cwts groundnuts, Wm Bell and Co.

For Marseilles.

Rohilla (s), 1,686 cwts mowra seed, G Mottee and Co.
Asia (s), 1,299 cwts groundnuts, C Lackmichand.

For Trieste.

Medusa (s), 55 bales cotton fly, Punnett and Co; 200 cwts myrabolums, Punnett and Co.

For Venice.

Medusa (s), 100 bales cotton, Breul and Co.

For Tore del-Anunziata.

Loch Etive (s), 3,982 cwts wheat, Wm Bell and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, Volkart Bros.
Fernlands (s), 10,000 cwts wheat, Volkart Bros; 16,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

For Genoa.

Clan Buchanon (s), 844 cwts wheat, Wm Bell and Co.

For Kobe.

Khiwa (s), 25 bales twist, G Shobhagmal.
Yokohama (s) 6 cases woolen goods, ivory, &c A H Joosub.

For Hongkong.

Khiwa (s), 279 bales twist, S Abhraham; 254 bales twist, and 526 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co; 25 bales twist, G Shobhagmal; 350 bales twist, J D Sassoon and Co; 150 bales cotton, H A Esmall and Co; 100 bales cotton, K Choowamall; 212 bales cotton, and 88 bales twist, S Gopiram; 200 bales cotton and 200 bales twist, C Ebhram; 586 bales cotton, D P Marker; 200 bales twist, N B Mody and Co; 150 bales twist, S N Talati; 100 bales twist, and 2 cases Cambay stones, E Nurdin and Co; 100 bales cotton, Talati and Co 50 bales cotton, A Joosub; 100 bales cotton J Peerbhai and Co; 300 bales cotton, T Topan.

For Shanghai.

Khiwa (s), 50 bales twist, J D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales twist, E J Abhraham.

For Calcutta.

Simla (s), 56 bales cotton, R Luchmandas; 100 bales cotton, B Hurdyall; 200 bales cotton, Mackinon, Mackenzie and Co.

A "THROUGH SIBERIAN RAILWAY."

A very important decision in Russian railway construction has, the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* says, just been come to regarding a scheme which has often been ridiculed as utterly incapable of present realisation. The great "through Siberian Railway" right away to the Pacific is to be commenced at last. Siberia altogether, it will be seen, is this year receiving more than ordinary attention. The Grand Duke Michael has just gone to the Ekaterinburg Exhibition, and will, it is said, open the new Siberian University at Tomsk. The prolongation of the railway now in progress through Ekaterinburg and Tiumen will shortly be met by several other lines, laid across the Siberian plains from the port of Vladivostock. On Monday last the Emperor approved the decision of the State Council to make immediate surveys for the laying of a railway from Tomsk to Irkutsk and Stretinsk (the last a town on the Shilka, an affluent to the Amoor), and from Lake Khanka, or Han-koi, to Vladivostock. The surveys and construction are to be confided to the Minister for War, under the guidance of the Governors-General of the Usuri, or Amoor district, and Eastern Siberia, Baron Korff and General Ignatieff. The latter is the brother of the famous diplomatist and ex-Minister. Part of the line is, if possible, to be commenced next spring, and it is estimated that the whole may be completed in about five years. Direct communication will then be established by alternate railway and water transport between St Petersburg and Russia's Pacific ports, occupying about fifteen days from St Petersburg to Tiumen five days, Tiumen to Tomsk three days, Tomsk to Stretinsk two days, Stretinsk to Khanka Lake by the Amoor four days, and from Khanka to Vladivostock one day. It is possible that Boorsa, further up the river, may yet be chosen as the station instead of Stretinsk on account of the difficulties of navigation. This Siberian Pacific connecting line is of course called for by important strategical considerations. Baron Korff, who, as well as his colleague Ignatieff, has been staying at St. Petersburg for several months, insists on the necessity for having a railway laid from the east of the Baikal Lake to Shilka, in order to enable him to get reinforcements of troops from Irkutsk within a reasonable time up to his part of the Chinese frontier. The execution of the project having been assigned, as is now the vogue here, to the Minister for War, it meets with much opposition from the Minister of Communications, Admiral Pouissiett, who, it is reported, will make it a question of retaining or giving up his portfolio. If the decision stand good in spite of this opposition, the railway battalions will of course be set to work again after the completion of their task in Bokhara, and the direction will quite naturally be entrusted to General Annenkoff, who has already distinguished himself so much by rapid and economical railway construction.

THE HEIRESS TO THE LANGWORTHY ESTATES.

WHAT SHALL BE THE CHILD'S MAINTENANCE?

The question as to provision to be made for the maintenance of the child Gladys Langworthy came up for hearing before Mr. Registrar Middleton, at Somerset House, on June 30.

Affidavits as to the nature of Mr. E. M. Langworthy's means were put in and read. Mrs. Langworthy, jun. who was examined by Mr. Sidney Woolf, gave evidence that at the time of the solemnization of the marriage she believed it to be a valid one, and was assured by the respondent that it was so. The deposition of the clergyman who performed the ceremony was read in corroboration.

Mr. Middleton, on behalf of Mr. E. M. Langworthy, admitted the marriage having taken place, and raised no question as to Mrs. Langworthy's belief in its validity.

Mrs. Langworthy was further examined by Mr. Woolf as to the extent of her means, and he elicited from her that she had had no money given to her during the past four years, either for herself or for her child, and had contracted many debts for necessaries.

Mr. Langworthy's wealth was admitted by Mr. Middleton, who refused to cross-examine Mrs. Langworthy.

Mr. Middleton occupied an hour in a detailed examination as to the exact amount which would be necessary to keep the child—how much per week for food, the nature of such food, how much per meal; also the sum necessary to provide frocks, boots, shoes, &c. Mrs. Langworthy said that not having a house of her own, she was unable to say how much each thing cost; but that she paid 3s. 6d. per week for the child's milk, at 6d. per quart per day; that as she sometime shared a meal with the child she could not tell how much the meal cost; but that she had paid 3s. 6d. for a spring chicken. Mrs. Langworthy was further asked how much she was paying for herself which she declined to say.

Mr. Woolf, addressing the Registrar, said that the inquiry, according to the learned President's remarks, was not instituted to ascertain, as Mr. Middleton suggested by his questions, the price of the child's milk pudding or boots, or whether her clothes were cheaper bought in Hampstead-road, as Mr. Middleton had suggested, or what would be the lowest sum for putting the child out to board; but what was an adepuate provision for the maintenance and education of the child of a man of such great wealth, who had married a lady and solemnly assured her that that marriage was valid; and so that the child might live in the custody of the mother in a house suitable to its position, also taking into consideration the fact that the moment the decree was made absolute the mother would be literally penniless, with no means of supporting her child.

Mr. Middleton, interrupting, asked if it was Mrs. Langworthy's intention to keep a house for her child, with a dancing master and a coachman; or was it the intention of Mrs. Langworthy to benefit herself by the child's maintenance? He would protest against a maintenance being given which would allow Mrs. Langworthy to benefit in the slightest degree. He considered 10s. a week sufficient. At twenty minutes to three the case was adjourned.

THE TRANSCASPIAN RAILWAY.

The Russian *Official Messenger*, speaking of the works on this line, says:—"In 1886 the Transcaspian Railway lins commenced upon the eastern shore of Gulf Mikhailovsky, at the station of Mikhailovs'koe-Turkmenskoe. The shallowness of this gulf made it accessible only to vessels with a very small draught of water, and the sinuosities of a canal 40 versts long, marked out by a double row of stakes, was a serious obstacle to navigation. As a rule, the passengers were obliged to get out of the train at Krasnovodsh, and get on board a small vessel which could only travel by daylight, all this causing a great loss of time and considerable expense. In order to facilitate communications with the Transcaspian Province, it therefore became necessary to prolong the railway line to a point along the coast which could be reached by vessels with a deep draught of water. The Bay of Krasnovodsk answered these requirements, but the road leading to it was some distance from Mikhailovskoe, and very hilly, so that a railway in this direction would have been very dear. The result of an exploration made by the order of General Annenkoff went to show that in the vicinity of the island of Uzun-Ada, upon the route leading to the Bay of Mikhailovsky, there was a bay which, with a very slight outlay for dredging, would answer all purposes. The work was soon effected, and a small town named Uzun-Ada has already been built upon the southern coast of the Dardja Peninsula. This has already proved of considerable service, in that it has enabled the engineers to receive from Astrachan, without break of bulk, all the materials required for the construction of the Amu-Daria line. As the canal leading to Uzun-Ada is very narrow and sinuous, it has been marked out with a double row of posts to which are attached lanterns lighted with photogene. The whole Transcaspian line, from the station of Uzun Ada to the Amu-Daria, has a total length of 1,011 versts, of which 794 were constructed in a little more than a year. All the materials were brought down the Volga from Astrachan. At present the regular trains run upon the new line twice a week."

THE HOME RULE MOVEMENT.

On Saturday afternoon, June 25, the Marquis of Hartington addressed an enthusiastic meeting of Liberal Unionists in the Exchange at Blackburn. He said:—

We Liberal Unionists, have no intention if we can help it, to forfeit our place in the political world because we happen at present to find ourselves in disagreement on a particular question with the majority of the party to which we belong. (Hear, hear.) We do not intend, gentlemen, because we have been unable to follow a majority of our party in their Irish policy, either to forfeit our title or abandon our principles as Liberals. And I think that what we accomplished at the last general election, when we were altogether without organisation, but yet were able to return to the present Parliament a body of between seventy and eighty Liberals who were at the same time Unionists, shows that the Liberal Unionist party is a distinct power in the country, and a power which does not intend to abandon the position which it now holds. (Cheers.)

THE NEW NATIONAL PARTY.

We have heard lately a good deal about the possibility of the formation of a party—distinct from any of those which now exist—a party which shall be really national in the true sense of the word—a party which shall be as far removed from old, bigotted, and obstructive Toryism, as it is removed from the doctrines of anarchy and revolution, which have, unfortunately, found favour with some—I hope at present only a small portion of the Liberal party. I cannot say whether the formation of such a party is only a dream which is being indulged in by some, or whether it is destined soon to become a reality, but of this I am quite sure, that the formation of such a party will not be retarded—on the contrary, it will be accelerated—by the formation and by the energetic prosecution of Liberal Unionist Accociations. Whatever else the national party of the future may be, it will be, I venture to say, to a great extent a Liberal party—(hear, hear)—and the growth of such a party will be assisted and will not be retarded by everything which shall prevent Liberals, moderate Liberals, from drifting back either into the new doctrines which are being preached by a portion of the Liberal party, or, on the other hand, in despair abandoning their title of Liberals, and attaching themselves to the Conservative party as it has hitherto been organised.

THE NEW HOME RULE DEVELOPMENT.

I should like to ask you, Lord Hartington went on, to look for one moment at what seems to be a somewhat new aspect and new development of the principal of Home Rule. (Cheeers.) Last year we heard of nothing but Home Rule for Ireland. But it seems now that Home Rule is not going to be confined to Ireland, and I can understand the declarations which were made on a recent occasion by a distinguished statesman in Wales in no other sense than as an indication to the people of Wales, and, also to the people of Scotland to claim the same Home Rule for Wales and for Scotland as is now claimed for the people of Ireland. If Scotland and Wales are going to have Home Rule for themselves are they also going to have a seperate system of finance? (A voice, "Of course.") Are their members going to be excluded from the Imperial Parliament? (Cries of "Yes," and "No.") Then, gentlemen, in a short time it will come to this, that the whole control over the Imperial Empire of Great Britain will be in the hands of the English members of Parliament—(hear, hear)—and that the whole burdens of the Imperial responsibilities are going to be borne by the taxpayers of England alone. (Cheers.) But, gentlemen, I do not do either Mr Gladstone or his colleagues the injustice of supposing that they have the slightest intention of applying so preposterous a plan to Scotland or to Wales as they thought good enough to apply to the people of Ireland.

PROBLEMS FOR MR GLADSTONE.

I believe that Mr Gladstone has now discovered what is the logical consequence of the measure which he proposed last year. If Home Rule is good for Ireland, if we are to grant Home Rule to Ireland, merely because they demand it by violence and by agitation, I cannot see why Home Rule is not to be granted to Scotland and to Wales if they should demand it without violence or without agitation. That is the logical conclusion of the policy which was proposed to us last year, and it is one from which I believe that if once we embark upon it we shall find it extremely difficult to stop short. This consideration strengthens me in the opinion which I and my friends framed last year—that this was a policy which has been embraced without sufficient consideration, without reflecting where it was going to lead us. We demanded last year, and I think justly, that before we assented to the principle which Mr Gladstone asked us to embrace, we should see in a clear, plain, and unmistakable manner how that principle was to be worked out. And we have a right to make now a still further demanded upon the advocates of Home Rule—we have a right to call upon them not only to lay before us the details of the measure which they are going to propose for Ireland, not only to let us see how the principles of Home Rule are going to be worked out for England and for Ireland, but we have a right to see what is the constitution which hereafter is going to be framed for the United Kingdom, that it is taken up in a spirit of kindliness to Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and England. (Cheers.) These are the problems which, in my humble opinion, the genius of Mr Gladstone will be unable to solve. I believe that a solution can only be found in the principle which we have always and still maintain—namely, that of the maintenance of one Imperial Parliament—(cheers)—competent to deal as it pleases, in what manner it pleases, the manner it thinks right and just, with affairs, not of one portion, but of every portion of the United Kingdom. (Hear, hear.)

BRILLIANT VISITORS IN THE COMMONS.

The House of Commons was visited on Tuesday, June 28, by a succession of illustrious strangers, who, to judge from the exceedingly short stay made by each separate party, were not especially charmed by one of the dullest and least eventful sittings that has been held for a long time. A Home paper in describing the incident, says:—

First there came a crowd of native Indian officers—members of the force which came over from India to represent the native army at her Majesty's Jubilee. There were 14 of them altogether—fine, stalwart, strong-limbed, muscular fellows, for the most part of commanding height and dignified demeanour, and showing the widest variety of shade in their complexions, from the palest copper-colour to a dark brown, that deepened almost into black. All were turbanned and clad in oriental vesture, but representing different forces. No two were dressed alike. One had a splendid turban of a bright scarlet colour crossed with threads of gold; others had yellow turbans or brown turbans, and the turbans of three or four were of the purest white, and composed of some specially soft cashmere-like fabric, had a particularly dainty appearance. Some had deep blue garments heavily laced with gold; others wore lighter colours and more delicate shades. As the whole fourteen sat in rows up over the clock, they formed a small regiment, and the House has seldom been so charged with glowing colours. Most were heavily bearded, and one whose long beard and hair were of a bright read, attracted much attention. He was said to be the representative of an æsthetic race, with whom, as with some of our own æsthetics, red hair is esteemed a beauty, and who are not above resorting to the devices of the professional hairdresser for procuring the coveted colour where nature herself has denied it. When these spendid specimens of our Eastern warriors had departed His Royal Highness the Hereditary Grand Duke of Saqe Weimar and His Highness Prince Harmand of Saxe Weimar came into the diplomatic gallery for a while, and these in turn were succeeded by two quite, amiable-looking Turks, with nothing distinctive in their dress beyond the read fez—but they were gentlemen holding tremendously exalted positions for all that. One, a stranger to whom the whole scene was new, was Field-Marshal Ali Nizami Pasha, the Special Envoy of the Sultan to her Majesty's Jubilee, and the other, who was more familiar with the House, and who spent a good deal of his time in pointing out objects and persons of interests to his companion, was Rustem Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador to the Court of St James.

NO GHOSTS EVEN IN AMERICA.

The Commission appointed by the University of Pennsylvania under the will of the late Henry Seybert to investigate the so-called phenomena of modern spiritualism have come to the conclusion that there is nothing extraordinary in any of these manifestations that is attributable to any thing more mysterious than legerdemain. The full report of the Commission, which will shortly be issued by the Lippincotts, is likely to attract a good deal of attention. They report that the demonstration of the trickery of slate-writing is conclusive, as is that of the purely physiological origin of the rappings. It was the common experience of the Seybert Commission that "as soon as an investigation worthy of the name begins all manifestations of spiritual power cease." They were told of marvellous things that the spirits did, but when it was sought to have these miracles repeated in their presence the "conditions" were "inharmonious" and nothing took place. The Commission say in concluding their report:—"We regret that thus far we have not been cheered in our investigations by the discovery of a single novel fact; but, undeterred by this discouragement, we trust, with your permission, to continue them with what thoroughness our future opportunities may allow and with minds as sincerely and honestly open as heretofore to conviction."

ATTACK ON A LION-TAMER IN PARIS.

No fair in or about Paris can be regarded as complete (the *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent says) without the menagerie of Bidel or Pezon, men who have devoted many years to the training and taming of savage beasts, and have brought up not only their families but a whole race of "professors" to the same vocation. A few months ago Bidel was nearly done to death by his lion Sultan while he was showing off his prowess at Neuilly. On Sunday night, June 26th, another equally dramatic scene occurred at Pezon's menagerie, which is located at the fair—now in full swing—on the Boulevard Richard Lenoir. The last performance had been reserved for Salvator, a young pupil of the famous lion-tamer. Crowds of workmen with their wives and sweethearts in holiday attire were present, and as Salvator made his appearance he was greeted with enthusiastic applause. Stimulated by this reception, Salvator had three of Pezon's most dangerous lions ushered in, and was putting them through various evolutions, and at the same time making a lavish use of the whip, when one of them, named Fernand, turned round on him and seized his arm with his teeth. Salvator without losing his *sang-froid* made a sudden movement, in the hope that he would get his arm free; but the lion held on, and began clawing his thighs and legs. Salvator contrived to beat him back for a moment, but he returned to the charge, and with a blow in the chest laid the man low. Every one gave Salvator up for lost. The greatest consternation prevailed; women shrieked and fainted. At last Salvator raising himself by a supreme effort, dealt the lion a terrible blow on the face, and this time the animal withdrew to the further end of the cage. Salvator was able to effect his escape, and it is hoped that he will have quite recovered in a fortnight. He was badly hurt by a lion at a similar performance at the Montmartre Fair some months ago.

LORD R. CHURCHILL IN WILTSHIRE.

The Primrose League of West Wilts held a meeting in Bellsfield Park, Trowbridge, on Saturday afternoon, June 18, at which Lord Randolph Churchill was present. An immense covered platform had been erected in the grounds, and on this nearly all the leading Conservatives of the county were seated, but the mass of the audience stood in an open meadow exposed to the fierce glare of the sun. The Duke of Beaufort presided.

Lord Randolph Churchill briefly alluded to the action of Mr. Gladstone in placing himself at the head of the Irish Opposition for the main purpose of defeating legislation in the House of Commons. His lordship observed there were two things which the English people desired—first that the policy of the Unionist Government in regard to Ireland should have a fair trial; and, second, that the vital business of the nation should not be unnecessarily impeded. The English people were not so blind or ignorant as Mr. Gladstone had imagined. They were accurately informed through the Press of all that passed in Parliament, and they would lay the blame for the stultification and degradation of their legislature upon Mr. Gladstone's shoulders. There was no doubt Mr. Gladstone did not hold a very high opinion of the English people. He never lost an opportunity of holding them up to the condemnation of the civilised world, but whatever might be his opinion of the English, he had a still worse opinion of the Welsh people. Very recently he made a tour in Wales, and received a great many addresses and presents and made a great many speeches. At some of the railway stations there might be an enormous yellow placard with the advertisement in big black letters "Sensation soap." (Cheers.) It had occurred to him (Lord Randolph) as it had apparently occurred to his audience that these words precisely described Mr. Gladstone's speeches in Wales. Mr. Gladstone obviously thought the poor Welsh a very stupid people, and that any political trash was good enough to gull them. He told them they were a nation—that except in point of numbers they were a greater nation than the English, an older nation, and had a more poetic and romantic nationality; that they had a prouder history—that they were more religious, moral, and wise (laughter)—and that, like the Irish, they had been greatly neglected and oppressed by the brute force of England; and he rested that statement on no other foundation than that there were a great many ruined castles in Wales. (Roars of laughter.) He further told them that the moment Ireland obtained a separate Parliament and Government analogous blessings might be hoped for by Wales. But what puzzled him (Lord Randolph) was this: how Mr. Gladstone can think he has done an excellent thing in giving a large enfranchisement to the masses if at the same time he thought the masses were such hopeless idiots as to swallow and assimilate the political nonsense he preached to them. The doctrines Mr. Gladstone preached were an insult, not only to the patriotism, but to the intelligence of the Welsh people. He had played a similar trick in Scotland not long ago, telling the Scotch the same sort of stuff, and for a moment the Scotch people were taken in by the mixture; but it was quite clear from the recent proceedings of the Unionist party in the north, and from Mr. Gladstone turning his attention to Wales, that Scotland had found and was finding him out. The grand result of Mr. Gladstone's policy was that the great Reform Bill, passed two years ago, had had no effect whatever upon the parliamentor the country. That was a gloomy picture There were, however, some bright spots in it. He founds a cheering feature in the fact that although for the local purposes of England, Scotland and Wale, the first Session of the reformed Parliament had been wasted, for Imperial purposes they had not been wasted; for Parliament had over and over again asserted in one form or another the great principle of the unity of the United Kingdom by large and increasing majorities. In the assertion of that principle the reformed Parliament represented the great democracy. It might be that no laws should be passed this year for England and Scotland, but if by the Bill now before Parliament order was restored in Ireland, and crime, outrage, riot, and tumlt punished and stopped, then the Session would not have been wasted, but usefully employed. He felt confident that before the year was out it would be demonstrated that the Unionist party could govern Ireland and maintain peace and order there; and that without setting up any separate Parliament or separate executive they could restore and protect individual liberty and give to the Irish people those opportunities of comfort and prosperity so long denied them.

A resolution condemning the repeal policy was carried by an overwhelming majority by the meeting, and a vote of thanks was then awarded to Lord Randolph Churchill.

FATAL *MELEE* IN ALGERIA.

Exciting scenes have been taking place at Biskra, in Algeria. Large parties of Moors are at the present moment employed on some railway works in that place, and a feud has for some unexplained reason broken out between them and the third regiment of Spahis, quartered in the town. Several scrimmages had already occurred between the troops and the swarthy navvies, but on Sunday, June 26, the quarrel assumed a more serious complexion. A hundred of the Moors went so far as to attack a small detachment of the Spahis, using firearms in the struggle, and the commanding officer was obliged to march a strong force to the spot. Ten Moors were killed outright in the *melee* which ensued, many more were wounded, and upwards of thirty arrests were made. Of the Spahis two were killed and two badly hurt; while several casualties in the African Light Infantry Regiment, which came to the rescue, are also reported. General O'Neill, who is in charge of the district, has repaired to Biskra to open an investigation into the whole affair.

FRENCH SPIES IN GERMANY.

The Alsace-Lorrainers who were sentenced at Leipzig the other day to several years' imprisonment on the charge of belonging to the French Patriotic League—a treasonable conspiracy against the security of the German Empire—have been consigned to the fortresses of Glatz and Magdeburg, two to each. An offer of heavy bail for Koechlin, who is a French subject and has been sent to the casemates of Magdeburg, was peremptorily refused. His relatives went to Berlin to plead his case, but that had already been decided by the Supreme Court of the Empire.

A crowded and stormy meeting of the League of Partriots was held at the Cirque d'Hiver, Paris, on Friday, on June 24, to protest against the recent decision of the Supreme Court at Leipzig. Although the family of M. Koechlin wrote a letter to the president of the League imploring him not to allow the manifestation to take place. M. Paul Deroulede left the warning unnoticed. The proceedings at the meeting consisted of the usual patriotic effusions and speeches by M. Paul Deroulede, M. Deloncle, and M. Sansbœuf. Although a number of Anarchists crowded round the doors, they did not carry out their threats of creating a disturbance. After the meeting was over, however, the crowd marched up the boulevards singing the "Marseillaise" and songs in favour of General Boulanger. Eventually a straggling crowd arrived before the offices of the journals *La France* and the *Intransigeant*, where an attempt at a demonstration was made. Loud cries were raised for Rochefort, and the mob continued to sing the "Marseillaise" and to shout "Vive Boulanger!" until dispersed by a body of police. The manifestants then started for the Elysee with a view to make a demonstration; but the approaches were strongly guarded, and they were easily turned back.

MR. LECKY ON MR. GLADSTONE AND THE INCOME-TAX.

The new number of the *Nineteenth Century*, besides an article by Mr. Gladstone on "The Greater Gods of Olympus," and an article by Sir M. E. Grant-Duff, being a review of the events of the last six years, contains an article by Mr. W. E. H. Lecky on Mr Gladstone and the Income-tax. Mr. Lecky begins with the statement that he has no wish to enter into a general examination of Mr. Gladstone's very courteous article on his last two volumes; but he thinks it desirable to reply to one passage. He proceeds:—

Referring to his election address of 1874, I wrote—"We have ourselves seen a minister going to the country on the promise that if he was returned to office he would abolish the principle direct tax paid by the class which was then predominant in the constituencies." Mr. Gladstone, in the first place, says that these words are inaccurate, for there was no question of "returning to office," and he informs me, as of a fact of which I wholly ignorant, that when he issued his address he was Prime Minister and Chancellor of the Exchequer. It is surely sufficient to answer that I expressly stated that Mr. Gladstone's offer was the offer of "a Minister." I was fully aware of the very elementary fact that Mr. Gladstone was Prime Minister when he went to the country, but a succession of reverses had, as he acknowledged, diminished his power, and, to the great surprise of the nation, and, it is believed, of his own colleagues, he suddenly resolved to sacrifice his present majority, to dissolve Parliament, and to endeavour to regain his ascendancy by large offers of financial relief. Part of these offers consisted of a general and undefined promise to reduce duties and assist the rates, but the part which at once and specially riveted the attention of the country by its conspicuous novelty and boldness was a definite pledge that if he recovered his position, and returned to office after the election, he would abolish the Income-tax.

Mr. Gladstone next says that the Income-tax payers were not the predominant class in the electorate. It is true that even in the comparatively restricted constituencies of 1874 they were not the most numerous; but there is, I believe, little question that they were still the most influential class and it was perfectly well known on both sides that a general movement of the Income-tax payers would be sufficient to establish or to destroy the Ministry. It is irrelevant to add that they were the voters whose allegiance to the Liberal chief was notoriously wavering! Every elector of this class who went to the poll had been informed that he had a direct personal money interest in the triumph of Mr. Gladstone. . . .

I regret that I am wholly unable to regard this matter in the light in which it presents itself to Mr. Gladstone. I have neither the right nor the wish to dispute Mr. Gladstone's motives, nor do I deny the force of the arguments that have been adduced against the Income-tax. If Mr. Gladstone had made its abolition a part of one of the Budgets he introduced into the House of Commons, no one could have objected on grounds of public morality. But the election address of a party leader is necessarily a bid for power, and the bid which Mr. Gladstone made in 1874 appears to me to have been of a kind which no statesman ought to make. A minister who (to speak very plainly) tries to win an election by telling the most important body in the electorate that if they support him each individual among them will be freed from a specific pecuniary burden, and who does this without any clear or definite statement of equivalent burdens to be imposed, is as evidently endeavouring to govern votes by motives of direct personal interest as if he distributed bank notes. There could be but little doubt of his intention. There could be no doubt whatever of the manner in which his offer must have presented itself to the mind of an average elector or the nature of the influence it was calculated to exercise on his conduct. No one, in fact, who followed the election could fail to observe that the boon offered to the Income-tax payers was continually put forward as Mr. Gladstone's great title to their applause and to their votes.

Mr. Gladstone, however, here, accuses me of a somewhat serious suppression. "Mr Lecky," he says, "ought to have known and to have stated, that with the proposal to repeal the Income-tax, came a proposal to reconstruct and enlarge the death duties. Direct taxation of a kind most vexatious to trade and industry was to be removed; direct taxation the least of all favourable to trade and industry . . . was to be imposed."

After this remarkable statement, the reader will probably be surprised to learn that Mr. Gladstone's election address did not contain a word about the death duties. There was an intimation, it is true, that some further adjustment or imposition of taxes might be required, but the whole of the information vouchsafed on this subject is contained in the following not very luminous sentence:—"I have said nothing to preclude the Government from asking Parliament to consider, in conjunction with these great remissions, what moderate assistance could be had from judicious adjustments of existing taxes." In a speech made a few days later, Mr. Gladstone became more clear, and stated that, in consideration of the repeal of the Income-tax and the reduction of the rates, "property ought in some shape, and on some considerable and equitable extent, to make some fair contribution towards the public burdens." But the nature and magnitude of this contribution, the form it was to take, and the area over which it was to be distributed, were never revealed up to the date of the election. Mr Gladstone's usually very accurate memory has, I believe, on this point wholly deceived him. Everything relating to the contribution was left perfectly vague and shadowy. One point only was brought before the electors in clear, vivid, unmistakeable relief. It was, that if Mr. Gladstone won the day the Income-tax would cease.

I have endeavoured to point out, in the passage to which Mr Gladstone refers and in other portions of any book, that the manipulation of taxation for party purposes is one of the special and characteristic dangers of modern politics. It is an evil which may assume many forms, and it ought to be watched with an unceasing vigilance. An election promise to relieve a great class of wavering voters from a specific tax if they would vote for the Minister, appears to me to be a typical and conspicuous example of this danger, and one of the most pernicious precedence that could have been introduced into English politics. I do not, I repeat, impugn Mr. Gladstone's motives, but this was the nature of his Act. He must excuse me if I add my opinion that the decisive and somewh indignant rejection of his offer by the constituencies was an encouraging sign of the sound political morality of the nation.

THE NEW COINAGE.

Mr Goschen, in answering to Mr Isaacs in the House of Commons, on Tuesday, June 28, said he could not admit there was general dissatisfaction with the new coinage. There was an immense demand for it; and he must frankly say that he was more bound to satisfy that demand than to call in the coin already issued. The Mint had been unable to supply the demand made daily upon it, though it had been working at extraordinary pressure. The gold £5 pieces were so much in demand that he learned, to his great regret, that a premium had been paid on some of them. (Laughter.) He wished to call special attention to the fact that this was quite unnecessary, as the Mint would continue to supply all that was wanted as fast as possible, and everyone who would have a little patience would be able to supply himself with a specimen. (Laughter.) With regard to the sixpences and half-sovereigns, he had already stated that he was in consultation with the Bank authorities; and the Mint would be anxious to meet the difficulties raised. He was not prepared to recommend that the value of each coin should be indicated thereon, as in the existing currency. The value was indicated only on some of the coins; and there had been no complaint. But the banks and the public had the matter really a good deal in their own hands. There was a large stock of old silver coins still in hand, and, if the Mint found that there was a lasting and general objection to the new coins, the question as to what coinage should in future be issued would be open to consideration. With regard to the head-dress and crown on the new coins, these, he was informed, were to be found on all the more recent authorised effigies of her Majesty. It would be highly improper to change the design without taking her Majesty's pleasure upon the portrait and crown; and he could not authorise any change being made without taking her Majesty's pleasure upon it.

BLOATED ARMAMENTS.

The British and Foreign Arbitration Association have published a pamphlet on the military and financial condition of Europe at the end of December last. Taking the population of Europe as 331 millions, the annual expenditure in 1886 was reckoned as 772 millions sterling. There is a standing army of 4,123,070 men to provide for, and the standing army and reserves together amount to over 10½ millions of men. In the navies of the various Powers there are 304 ironclads and monitors, 1,072 frigates, ships, &c., and 291,453 men are employed. The total army and navy estimates are put down at nearly 187½ millions and 108 millions are required for the annual interest of the various nationalities, the grand total of which is 48,02½ millions sterling. The crushing load under which France is bowed down may be estimated from the fact that her annual expenditure is 147 millions, 50 millions of which goes for interest on her funded and unfunded debt of 1,485 millions, or nearly twice the debt of the United Kingdom. The annual expenditure of Russia is calculated at 180 millions, nearly 30 millions of which is for national debt interest.

LORD HARTINGTON ON THE POSITION OF PARTIES.

THE PROPOSALS FOR REUNION.

Lord Hartington addressed a great meeting of his supporters of Liberal Unionists in the Manchester Free Trade Hall, on Friday, June 24. We extract the following passages:—

THE CRITICAL QUESTION OF THE HOUR.

We are still, he said, in the midst of a crisis of a serious and a grave character. (Hear, hear.) I am not referring at this moment to the question of Home Rule, because the question of Home Rule I consider has, for the time at least, been decided. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) And it is not at all events at this moment, the question which is prominently before the country. The question which has been for some months at issue, and which is still not finally decided is another one. It is a question whether the will of the minority in the House of Commons shall prevail over the will of the majority in the House of Commons—(cheers)—and whether, by the exercise of the power which the minority possesses of protracting to an unlimited degree debate in Parliament, they shall be able to override the will of an unconvinced majority. (Hear, hear.) Gentlemen, I protest against the assumption on the part of any minority to usurp that which is, in my opinion, the prerogative of the majority alone—namely, after full and fair discussion, to give effect to its opinion and to its will. (Hear, hear.) And I protest against the assumption that a minority, however it be composed, has a right to dictate or to negative the policy which is desired by the majority. (Cheers.) And, still more, I protest against the assumption when it is made by a minority which, as in the case of the Irish Nationalist party, is in direct political communication and combination with a foreign conspiracy—(great cheering and interruption)—and with a foreign organisation, whose views at all events are not concealed or disguised, but who make no concealment whatever that their aim is the attainment of complete independence for an Irish Republic, and complete separation of Ireland from Great Britain. (Cheers.) The attempt to make the will of the minority prevail in Parliament over the will of the majority has been deliberately made. That attempt has so far failed, and my confident belief is that it is destined in the end also to fail. (Cheers.)

NO RECONCILIATION WITH THE EXTREMISTS.

Merely touching the question debate to express regret at, but in the circumstances to justify, the severe measures adopted by Parliament for the curtailment of the debate, and just mentioning the "novel doctrines" preached recently in Wales, Lord Hartington went on—When we speak of the possibilities of the reunion of the Liberal party, I am bound to say this—that if by that term is intended the reunion which is to include the Irish party which follows the lead of Mr. Parnell—(oh, oh, and hooting)—holding the doctrines which it does with regard to the law, the authority of the law, and the resistance of laws which are unpopular—holding doctrines which do not relate to the validity and sanctity of contracts deliberately entered into—if it is intended to include that section of the English and Scottish Liberal party which has extended an active support to these doctrines and proceedings—then I am bound to say that I do not believe that such reunion of the Liberal party is possible—(cheers)—or that, if possible, it would be desirable. (Hear, hear.) The Liberal party which I have known, and which I hope to know again—(cheers)—is as much the party of order—(hear, hear)—as any party in this country. The access to the Constitution is perfectly free and open to every class of the community, and I will be no party to any change in our Constitution or in our laws—(cheers)—which are carried out, which are sought to be attained, by any other means than those of constitutional agitation and of fair Parliamentary discussion. (Cheers.) Therefore, gentlemen, it appears to me it is impossible that the reunited Liberal party in the future shall contain that section of the party.

REUNION AMONG ALL REASONABLE MEN POSSIBLE.

Referring briefly to former attempts at a compromise, and their failure, he proceeded—I confess that the present moment appears to me to be less propitious for any such attempt. The Liberal party is more divided than ever. The alliance between the Liberal Home Rule party and the Irish Parliamentary party is becoming closer, and the alliances between the sections—the Liberal and Conservative sections of the Unionist party—(cheers)—has also been strengthened and consolidated. (Cheers.) The Crimes Bill, rightly or wrongly as you may think, has had to be introduced. Until that Bill is out of the way—until that question is finally settled—until the various points which are raised by it—which are continually raising afresh numerous and, I fear, each bitter differences amongst us—are, for a time at all events disposed of, I am afraid that the time has hardly come when renewed negotiations for reconciliation would be of much avail. But, gentlemen, when that Bill is out of the way—when it has been disposed of—then I see no reason why renewed attempts should not be made, which may ascertain points of agreement, and I discover how far points of difference are capable of adjustment. I see no reason why an attempt should not be made, not only as between the sections of the Liberal party, but as between moderate and reasonable men of all sections—(cheers)—of all parties, whether Home Rulers, Liberal Unionists, or Conservatives. It is not true of the Conservative party, in my opinion, any more than it is true of the Liberal Unionist party, that they or we have no policy for Ireland except a policy of coercion. (Hear, hear, and cheers.)

WILLING TO CONFER.

Therefore I say that if at any future time which may seem more propitious than the present, it should still seem to Mr. Gladstone that renewed conferences between himself and myself, or any other member of the Unionist party, can tend to remove differences, to develop points of agreement, I certainly would not stand in the way, but I would willingly be party to such conferences as should endeavour, at all events, to unite, not only the various sections of the Liberal party, but reasonable and moderate men, professing whatever political opinions they may. (Cheers.) There are only, I think, one or two other points in relation to this matter which I need now touch upon. One thing I think I ought to make clear. In any negotiations which I might attempt to enter into, I could only enter as one of the representatives of the Unionist party. (Cheers.) I have no desire, I frankly acknowledge, to attempt to creep back by myself—(laughter and cheers)—into the favour of the Liberal party, unaccompanied by the friends with whom, during a trying time, I have been acting. (Cheers.) I have no desire to act independently of the Liberal Unionist party, which, though it may be a small party—(cries of "No")—have, I think, played no uninfluential part in a critical time in the fortunes of our country. (Cheers.) I think also that we—that all members of the great Unionist party—owe certain loyalty to the Conservative section of that party. (Cheers.) They have been loyal to us—(cheers)—they have no indisposition to accept our counsel and advice; and I think there is a certain loyalty which we owe also to them. I can be no party to any treaty or compromise which was made behind the backs of those with whom I have been voting.

A KENTUCKY VENDETTA.

A vendetta has existed for two years past in Rowan County, Kentucky, between the Tolliver family and others which has resulted in twenty-one murders. Tolliver with his party being accused of a murder, the Sheriff, with a posse of 20 men, went to arrest them at Moorehea, on June 22. The town was entirely surrounded by a cordon of sentinels placed in the woods. When the Sheriff with half his force entered the town and summoned the offenders to surrender, Tolliver, with his gang of ten men, took refuge in a cottage hotel, which they barricaded. They declined to surrender, and fired upon the Sheriff. The fighting continued for two hours, when Tolliver ordered a sortie. The gang rushed out, but a deadly fire was poured into them, which killed Tolliver and his two brothers, with one other person. The remaining seven ran to the woods, were the cordon of guards shot and wounded four of them. The other three escaped, but one was afterwards captured. This puts an end to the vendetta.

TAKING THE SCOTO-AMERICAN MILLIONAIRE TO TASK.

The San Francisco *Argonaut* of May 21, in a severe, somewhat rude, manner chastises Mr. Andrew Carnegie for his refusal to attend a Jubilee service in New York. It had not occurred to us (says the *Argonaut*) that the steady growth of monarchical ideas in Britain for twelve centuries had been a continual insult to the manhood of Andrew Carnegie. Nor did it strike us when first this jubilee was suggested, that its celebration in honour of an hereditary queen would so deeply wound the tender sensibilities of this Scottish-American millionaire; nor that England's history from the Heptarchy had been a studied insult pointed at the American foundry-man at Pittsburg in Pennsylvania. Genuine Americanism does not require the adopted citizen of any nationality to forget the land of his birth or the respect due to his sovereign, or the worshipper at any shrine, devotion at the altar of his faith, or any gentleman to forget what is always due to a good woman, whether queen upon the throne or virtuous maid upon the milking stool. America and Americanism has passed out of and beyond the period when it is supported or strengthened by anything that is not genuine, true, and honourable.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE QUEEN'S TITLE OF EMPRESS.

Mr. Howell asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether his attention had been called to the preamble of the "Declaration between the British and Belgian Governments for amending Article 1 of the Extradition Treaty of May 20, 1876, signed at London, April 21, 1887;" and to the preamble to the "Convention for the exchange of Post Office money orders between the island of Malta and the France, signed at Paris, September 16, 1885, and ratified at Paris on January 10, 1887," both of which papers had only been recently issued to members of that House, in both of which her Majesty was described as Empress of India; and whether such use of her Majesty's Indian title in European conventions and declarations was in accordance with the public pledges given in that House when the title was conferred that such title should only be used in documents having reference to India, and not in those having reference solely to the United Kingdom.

Mr. W. H. Smith: The Queen's proclamation of April 28, 1876, sets out the terms on which the Imperial title was to be used, and excludes the use of the title from documents whose operation only extended to the United Kingdom. As, however, both of the documents referred to by the hon. member do extend in their operation beyond the United Kingdom, the use of the title appears to be correct.

Mr. Howell asked how it was that the title had not been used in similar documents before the beginning of the present year.

Mr. W. H. Smith: The hon. member answers himself. He says the title has not been used as he describes before the beginning of the present year; yet he shows in his question that the title was used in a document signed in Paris in September, 1885, and in a document referring to the Extradition Treaty of May, 1876.

Mr. Howell pointed out that both the documents referred to were only ratified in London at the beginning of this year.

THE BURMA RUBY MINES.

Sir J Gorst, in answer to Mr. Bradlaugh, said that until the receipt of the papers now on their way from India, the Secretary of State could not give any information as to the movements of Captain Jackson, nor any further information upon other points connected with the Ruby Mines. The Viceroy, however, had telegraphed that no lease of the mining rights of any sort or description had been granted to Messrs. Streeter's syndicate, nor were their agents at work on the mines.

MINES IN THE DECCAN.

Mr. Ainslie asked the Under-Secretary of State for India if he was aware that the existence of certain mines in the Deccan was known to the natives, and that since the concession to the Deccan Company no fresh discoveries of minerals had been made; if he would lay upon the table of the House the details of the concession, giving the date of the commencement of the negotiations for it and the names of the negotiators on both sides; if he would state whether any other offers were made; and whether the intention to let the mines was advertised, and, if so, where.

Sir J. Gorst: I am aware of the fact stated in the first paragraph of the question. If the hon. member will move for papers on the subject of this concession the Government will direct them to be furnished. The negotiations commenced in 1883 between Sirdar Dila Jung, on behalf of the Hyderabad State, and Mr. Watson on behalf of the projected Deccan Company. I am not aware that any other offers were made or that the intention to let the mines was ever advertised.

INDIA AND CHINA MAILS.

Mr. Hanbury asked the Postmaster-General whether the tender of the Peninsular and Oriental Mail Company for the conveyance of the India and China mails carried out the conditions on which tenders were invited, or in what particulars it introduced other and different conditions; whether the rejected tender or tenders were not more in accordance with the terms laid down by the post Office; whether an opportunity would be afforded for fresh tenders on the part of any firm which might have thought it necessary to adhere to the conditions on which such tenders were invited by the Post Office; and whether he would lay upon the table a copy of the original conditions.

Mr Raikes: In inviting tenders for the conveyance of the India and China mails the Post Office specified the several services required, but stated that it would be open to persons tendering to make an offer for the whole or any part of the services enumerated, or to serve the several places mentioned by other lines or routes. The Peninsular and Oriental Company sent in six tenders for services varying in character as to route of conveyance, rates of speed, and the amount of subsidy required, and the accepted tender clearly comes within the definition laid down by the Post Office. The rejected tenders were not more in accordance with the terms laid down by the Post Office, and as the time for tendering expired in March, 1886, it would be a departure from the engagement to which the department was publicly committed to call for fresh tenders As the conditions are practically embodied in the contract now before the House I do not see that any advantage would result from laying on the table a copy of the original conditions.

THE INDIAN FINANCE COMMISSION.

Sir J. Gorst, in reply to Mr. Fergusson, said the report of the Finance Committee had not yet been received by the Secretary of State, and it was therefore impossible to say whether it would be published.

THE DECCAN COMPANY.

Sir R. Lethbridge asked the under Secretary for India what were the terms on which the Deccan Company obtained the concession of a monopoly of mining rights within the territories of his Highness the Nizam; and whether the Secretary of State had accorded his sanction to those terms.

Sir J. Gorst: The principal terms of the contract between the Government of Hyderabad and the Deccan Company are:—1, the company is to work the coal-fields at Singapore on the Nizam's Estate Railway; 2) the company may elect to take up and work any of certain coal and iron fields specified in the contract at any time till Jan. 1, 1890; (3) the company may exercise in any part of the territories of the Nizam the exclusive right of prospecting and testing for gold, silver, iron, precious stones, precious metals, and other mines and minerals and mineral oils until Oct 31, 1891, for which exclusive right they are to pay Rs. 50,000 per annum; (4) the Hyderabad Government are to grant to the company mining leases for 99 years of the Singareni Coalfields, of such of the specified coal and iron as they may select by June 1, 1890, and of such other mines as they may notify to the Hyderabad Government by Dec. 31, 1891, on conditions presented by the contract. The late Secretary of State accorded the sanction to this contract on July 26?, 1886, subject to the condition that the company should undertake to surrender to the Hyderabad Government every land taken up under its provisions upon which mining operations were not commenced before the end of 1896.

Sir G. Campbell asked whether it was to be understood that the company got the concessions for nothing.

Sir J. Gorst replied that the conditions were specified in the contract, one of them being that the company was to pay certain royalties.

A SHIPPING CENSUS.

A blue-book just published embodies a mass of facts as to shipping in the United Kingdom. The figures show that our merchant navy did less work last year than in its predecessor; that the foreign vessels trading to and from our ports did less; that fewer sailors were employed in our vessels; and that we built fewer vessels than for a good number of years. In round numbers, the British vessels entering and clearing ports in the United Kingdom were 321,000, or about 1,200 less than in the previous year; the foreign vessels were 25,000, or about 1,400 less than in the preceding year; and the tonnage of each class fell in somewhat similar proportion. The loss occurred in both the foreign and coasting trades. The vessels remaining on the register at our ports—the ports of the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, and British possessions, that is—were 700 fewer in number at the end of last year than at the beginning, and the tonnage was about 77,000 tons less. But the sailing vessels do less and less of this work, and the steamships more; and it is satisfactory to note that out of the total entrances and clearances, a large proportion of the work is done by British vessels. The vessels which do this work are 12,595 sailing vessels, registered under the Merchant Shipping Acts as belonging to the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man, and employing 82,308 persons; and 4,773 steamships, employing 115,434 persons. It may be noted in passing that only one sailing vessel was of or above 3,000 tons, but that thirty steamships were of or above that tonnage.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
BOMBAY, 18th July, 1887.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 11 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected for Gravity	29·908
Temperature of the Air	77·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·0
Dew Point	75·0
Relative humidity of Air	93
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	9·3
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	81·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	77·0
General Directions of Wind	SW, SSW, SW, WSW
Movement of wind in 24 hours	339
Fall of Rain	0·01
Total fall during month	20·16
Do. do. year	80·31
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 19th July	0·21

From midnight to midnight.

AN UNREGARDED DANGER.

THE FOREIGN POLICY OF THE MINISTRY.

Some of the London papers begin to see that Lord Randolph Churchill's statement that the present Cabinet must subordinate its foreign policy to the exigencies of the Unionist Alliance is beginning to have awkward results. The following article in the *St James's Gazette* shows a faculty for profiting by the sense of proportion in political objects which has for some time past been painfully conspicuous by its absence in these and kindred columns:—

One very important consequence, though so far it has passed without remark, naturally follows from the present condition of home politics in England. "Everything must be sacrificed to the maintenance of the Union." This is the dominant note in all the great speeches of the day, whether Unionist-Liberal or Conservative; it is the watchword of every political association, except those over which Mr. Schnadhorst presides; and it is the one grand principle that guides the Cabinet. Now this is all very natural; and it must not be supposed that we complain of it when we add that it has a considerable drawback.

This absorbing solicitude about the Union puts the country at a grave disadvantage in its relations with foreign Powers. For the directors of these Powers are of course aware that our Government must be anxious above all things that nothing should happen to weaken their hold upon the country, to give their opponents a "cry," divide the Unionist-Liberal party, or precipitate a dissolution;—since it is obvious that if these things came about the Unionist cause might be seriously damaged. Here, then, is ground for the foreigner to work upon in Downing-street. He is aware that in these days all British Governments are slow to self-assertion and prone to give in; and he knows that no Government in our time has had so much temptation to avoid everything in the nature of a foreign broil, or so much excuse to offer to the country for getting out of a quarrel discreditably. The consequence is that those Powers who are inimical to England find an opportunity here. Any of them who have a coveted advantage to gain or a fancied grievance to remedy see that now is the time when "pressure" may be applied with unusual promise of success.

How far our friends abroad have acted or are acting upon this advantage we shall learn later on. At this moment the country knows much less of its actual relations with the European Powers than it did before the meeting of Parliament. Of course, it does not follow that those relations are more troubled now than they were then; but the truth is, all the same, that while there seems to be a great deal of anxious confused activity in all the diplomatic circles of Europe, a veil has fallen upon our own position in relation to the rest of the world. That need not disturb us, however, as long as we have confidence in the watchfulness, skill and wisdom of our rulers. But at the same time the question will arise, How far does this or that foreign Government presume upon the weakness we have described, and how much does our own Government add to it? We must not flatter ourselves that in either case "Not at all" is the answer. There can be no doubt that Russia with her strong rivalries and resentments, France burning with anger about Egypt, have seen their advantage and have turned it to account. Neither can there be any question that when the new Power looked threatening, or the other has persemptorily demanded to be satisfied, Lord Salisbury and his colleagues have immediately wondered what would happen in the Unionist ranks if anything like a "row" ensued. Whether, under the circumstances, the English Government would not stand a good deal rather than give their eager political adversaries a chance of "making capital" against them has been the question on the one side. On the other, the first question has been whether they ought not to stand a great deal rather than do anything to jeopardise the existence of the Government, which is essential to the cause of the Union. So much is certain. All that remains for us to learn is, how far our good friends abroad are pressing upon the timidities of our rulers at home, and with what sort of heart our rulers are meeting that pressure. That they should prove yielding in a certain degree is not only natural but blameless! The danger is that, oppressed by exaggerated notions of the strength to the Glandstonian faction, their dread of giving that faction a cry of "reckless foreign policy" to go upon may dispose Lord Salisbury and Mr. Goschen to yield too much. We fear they may allow the foreigner to play too successfully upon their horror of a Glanstone restoration. They are permitting the Russians to make sport of the dignity of England in the matter of the Afghan boundary question. Of course, it suits the Russian temper and Russian purposes to prolong the toying, trifling, cat-and-mouse style of conduct to which they have subjected us from the time the Commission was formed; but we do not know that it suits us to submit to the humiliation. Lord Salisbury must be aware by this time that the Russians have no intention of pledging themselves to any frontier settlement to which he could set his hand; or that if they did so, it would only be for the pleasure and advantage of tearing up the treaty and flinging the fragments in our faces a little later on. And yet the "negotiations," which began with the spectacle of our Commissioner being kept idly kicking his heels in the snows of a whole winter, are going on in much the same way; and we can but suppose that England would not play Pantaloon in that farce any longer, but for the considerations recited above. It is possible, too, that when at last Sir Henry Wolff did get to work upon that wretched Convention its suicidal provisions were moulded by the same desire to do anything rather than bring foreign complications upon the Unionist Cabinet. If, on the other hand, the French and Russian Governments are working hard to make a yet worse thing of the Convention for us, no doubt they are encouraged in their labours by this sense of weakness in the English Government. But it is a feeling to which the Government ought not to give way. We are persuaded that there is little ground for it. It will not do to lose in anxiety for the Union all that the Union is good for.

AN END TO ENGLISH COAL IN THE BLACK SEA.

The new Russian Minister of Finance, Vishnigradsky, seems to be as ultra-Protectionist as his predecessor Bunge. Under his auspices a revision of the iron and coal duties has been taken in hand, of which one of the earliest results will be the complete suppression of the English coal trade with the Russian ports of the Black Sea. Twice during the last few years the tariff has been revised to check the influx of British coal; the measure now proposed, and sanctioned so far as the ministers are concerned, will extinguish the trade altogether. In place of coal from this country, South Russia will draw its supplies for the future from two sources—the Donetz region, and the Transcaucasian deposits at Tkvibuli. The latter lie between Poti and Tiflis, and have just been joined to the Transcaucasian Railway by a short, but very costly, branch line that has taken several years to construct. The coal of the Tkvibuli district is of excellent quality, lies close to the surface in great abundance, and is easily worked. Hitherto the only coal competing with the English at Odessa and other ports has been that from the Donetz region, which, having to be conveyed many hundred miles by railway to the coast, has never been able to successfully compete with the English article, in spite of a duty of 5s. a ton in its favour. The Transcaucasian supply, however, lies close to the coast, and it is estimated that the carriage from the mines to Odessa will be sufficiently low as to enable it to successfully compete with English coal, even with the existing duty. However, to settle the question of foreign competition once and for all time, the Russian Government means to crush out the English fuel, and the rivalry will then lie between the coal from the Donets and the coal from Transcaucasia.—"Engineering."

IRISH CATHOLICS AND THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

An address from "Irish loyal Catholics of eminence" has been presented to the Queen. The address says:—

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AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

1887.

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"THILUM," for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Wounds, Bronchitis, Scorpion Stings, Mosquito bites.
"OMUM CARPOOR," for Indigestion, Cholera, Colic, Flatulence, Dysmenorrhœa.
"JVARA-HARI," for Fevers, particularly Malarious kinds, and as a Tonic.
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"HENRY'S THILUM" has been used in my own family, and its use recommended by me to others. As an emollient, anodyne, and detergent application, it is one of surpassing virtue. In Rheumatic affections, its efficacy, when well rubbed in, cannot be questioned. While its fragrance effectually meets one of the greatest objections to unguents in general.

Barmore, Bridge of Allan, 23rd June, 1881. W. J. VANSOMEREN, M.D., Surgeon-General (Madras Retired).

I have found "Thilum" give *certain relief* in some forms of Neuralgia and I have used it with success in Sprains and Bruises, in fact in every case in which I have tried it, the relief from pain has been remarkable.

Rothern House, Brownswood Park N., 14th March, 1887. H. WARNEFORD THOMPSON, L.R.C.P.E., L.R.C.S.E.

The subjoined notice from the pen of Dr. ANDREW WILSON, F.R.S.E., appeared in *Health* on 29th January 1886.

"Mr. F. H. BOWDEN, of 43, King William-Street, London-Bridge, E.C. and 29, Lansdowne-road "Croydon, Surrey, has forwarded to us samples of a series of Indian remedies which he is desirous of "introducing fully to the British public, and which have already attained a marked measure of success "wherever they have been used. Well-known in India, and in no sense quack or secret remedies, we "regard the preparations under notice as destined to receive worthily a large amount of patronage for the "cure of simple ailments in this and other European countries. The first of these preparations is known as

"COMP. ESS. OF OMUM AND CAMPHOR," now registered under the trade mark name of 'OMUM "CARPOOR.' It contains compound calculated to be of high service as antispasmodics and anodynes, "and as such is of use in cholera, diarrhœa, dysentery, and cramps and spasms of all kinds. In many "of the ailments, nervous and otherwise, peculiar to women, this remedy has been used with great suc- "cess. Equally effective where used as an outward application, is

"HENRY'S THILUM."—This preparation contains neither opium, mercury, nor aconite, and is "consequently free from all objections on the score of noxious or unsafe ingredients. In its effects "'Thilum' is sedative and astringent, while it has important qualities, rendering it invaluable for the "treatment of bruises and hurts. For Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and other pains, 'Thilum' should be "rubbed into the skin; and for toothache, a little should be rubbed on the gum, or placed on lint in the "hollow of a tooth which may be decayed. In chilblains we have personally tested the value of "'Thilum.' For cyclists and tourists at large, this ointment is very serviceable, and a pot of it should "always be carried in the cyclist's bag for instant application to bruises. As an application to piles, "'Thilum' is really invaluable; while used as an embrocation to the chest in bronchitis, it relieves the "pain and tension.

"JVARA HARI," or "Fever destroyer," is an Indian Fever remedy, which, in feverish states' acts with service.

"A Veterinary expert to whom we have submitted a specimen of—

"HIPPACEA, OR "STABLE REQUISITE," reports that this latter preparation is an admirable "remedy in many affections of horses, cattle, sheep, and dogs. For mange in dogs it is an invaluable "application and does not cause any subsequent smarting. For broken knees 'Hippacea' is also a most "excellent application, while for sore shoulders and cracked heels it is reported as forming an effectual "remedy. In veterinary practice 'Hippacea' should be widely used. It certainly appears to act effec- "tually in promoting the healing of wounds and sores in our domestic animals."

The Court Circular of the 15th May 1886 says:—"In the Madras Court of the Colonial and Indian "Exhibition at South Kensington, there are, of course, many extremely beautiful exhibits, especially the "old native jewellery from Madura; but the particular exhibit to which we wish to draw attention this "week is one of exceptional utility rather than beauty, and the only one of the kind to be found in the "building. For fear that any one should imagine that the remedies to which we are about to refer are "so-called patent medicines, we may at once state they are not. As Dr. WILSON has stated, "they are "well known in India, and are in no sense quack or secret remedies." Briefly Henry's Indian remedies "have been proved to be so marvellous in their effects that we are fearful, if we enumerate the many "complaints for which they will be found to be efficacious, our encomiums may sound too strong. "Thilum," the best known of the several remedies, is an external application, and it may be said to be a "specific, and a fragrant one too, for all remedies where there is inflamation, and there is proof positive "in the shape of well-known medical and other written testimony (which we have seen), that it cures "Neuralgia, Sciatica Nervous Headache, Hemikrania, Brow-Ache, Cramps, Barns, pains in the Joints "and Back, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and Chilblains, besides other "maladies far too numerous to detail. For its virtue in the first and last named complaints (Neuralgia "and Chilblains) we can personally vouch. As recently as Wednesday last we recommended it for a bad "case of neuralgia, requesting that the result might be made known to us as soon as possible. On the "evening of the day in question we received the following communication: "I find it has already "sensibly assuaged the pain." We know of one lady, very high up in the social scale, who has found "Thilum" such a specific for rheumatism, and "Hippacea" so beneficial for injured horses, that she has "bought several dozen boxes for distribution, feeling it a duty to recommend these really wonderful "remedies for the relief she herself has received. With regard to "Hippacea," so serviceable for wounds, "to human beings as well as animals, the majority of the cycling world is loud in its praises; and the "number of testimonials from ladies gratefully acknowledging the benefits derived from "Omum-Car- "poor," which is essentially a female remedy, but which is invaluable for Indigestion is simply over- "whelming. Although the chief depôt for these invaluable prescriptions is Madras, a branch establish- "ment has now been opened in London by Mr. F. H. Bowden at 43, King William Street, E. C."

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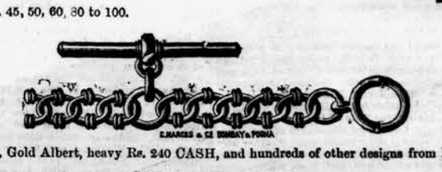

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Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

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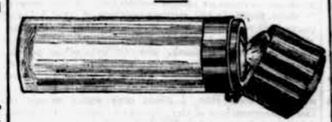

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